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STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

THE political weathercocks of Europe are all on the move. Some are turning uneasily from side to side, creaking or croaking as they go; while others have veered right round, and no longer point to St. Petersburg, but to Constantinople. *Il n'y a rien que réussit comme le succès.* Success is the test of merit among nations as well as among individuals. Turkey having proved that she can defend her own cause and her own honour, finds plenty of friends among those who did nothing but vilify her in the days of her discouragement and peril. In all this there is nothing extraordinary. It is the experience of every day. Not only heaven, but all mankind, helps those who help themselves.

The victories of the Turks on the banks of the Danube, and in a still greater degree the defeat of Prince Woronzow in Asia, have wrought a great change in the relative positions of the belligerents. Not only is Bessarabia threatened; but Georgia is in danger. The Circassians, long deprived of the means of procuring arms and ammunition, by the rigorous blockade maintained against them by the Russians, have every prospect of being abundantly supplied with both by the Turkish, if not by the British and French, fleets. The Czar in this case will have his hands more than full, and will have to look well to Russia Proper if he would avoid the disgrace of a defeat upon his own territory. It is not probable, under such circumstances, that the Sultan will allow any persuasion on the part of the European Powers to deter him from prosecuting the advantages which his army has gained. The elements are the only impediments he will allow to stand in his way. There may be a cessation of hostilities in consequence of the weather, or the state of the roads; but Turkey will be ill-advised if she consent to any formal truce, unless Russia be the suppliant for it. Certainly it is not the interest of Great Britain, or of France, or even of Austria and

Prussia, to offer any such advice. The civilised world has had such a vague terror of Russia ever since Napoleon's fatal retreat across the Beresina in 1812, and Russia herself, in the interval, has assumed so many airs of domination, and committed so many acts of aggression, that every European State is interested in ascertaining how baseless is the fear that has been inculcated—how weak, after all, is the colossal barbarian of the North. To interfere between the combatants at such a moment, and to impose terms upon Turkey less favourable than she herself might be in a position to dictate, were the war to be continued—either with or without the assistance of her allies—would but minister to Russian vanity and insolence, and purchase tranquillity at the heavy price of a future and perhaps not very distant war. We believe that such is the opinion entertained by the Governments of England and France, and that the terms which not many weeks ago they recommended for the adoption of the Sultan are not now considered, either in London or in Paris, to be sufficiently favourable to the Ottomans to meet the justice of the case. Turkey is the best judge of the satisfaction for the past and the security for the future which she requires. If she have enrolled a larger army than she could have expected—if that army have achieved successes which two months ago it would have been idle to anticipate; and if the patriotic ardour of the people of all ranks and classes have been excited to such a degree as to have infused new life and vigour into every department of the state, and to have converted weakness into strength, and poverty into riches; it would be short-sighted policy on the part of the Sultan to accept in December the proposals of adjustment which would have satisfied him in July. The Turks have a right to demand, not only the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, but a fair indemnity for all the expense to which they have been subjected by the unjustifiable aggression of their opponent. They are justified in demanding even more than this. Russia hav-

ing based her preposterous demand for a right of interference in the domestic government of the Turkish Empire upon doubtful passages in doubtful treaties, it is of the utmost importance to Turkey that all these treaties should be considered as annulled by the mere fact of the war, and that the future relations between the two Empires should be formally restated and specified by a new treaty without dubiety or vagueness; and while it is the undoubted interest of Turkey to push her successes so as to be able to dictate her own terms of pacification to the Czar, it is the obvious policy of the great Powers of Europe to support her in bringing matters to this issue. The last seems the most important consideration of all. To take away from the Emperor of Russia every pretext for appealing to the faith of treaties for the assaults which, in pursuance of the ancient and traditional policy of his race, he may hereafter feel inclined to make upon the independence of his neighbour, would be an additional safeguard for Europe. It is true that the Emperor, if he saw a favourable opportunity for "annexing" Moldavia and Wallachia, or even Bulgaria and Roumelia, might set all treaties as well as all justice and decency at defiance. But in such a case the moral sentiment of Europe would be still more completely against him than it is now. And the moral sentiment is quite as strong in politics as in the ordinary concerns of life. The Emperor of Russia has already felt how bad and how paralyzing a thing it is to be in the wrong. He could not afford to make a second experiment of the same kind. If determined upon a new war, the ingenuity of some obsequious and hardy Nesselrode would have to invent a new pretext for it.

The friends as well as the foes of Turkey are, of course, prepared to expect that the late successes of Omer Pacha, on the Danube, and of Selim Pacha, at St. Nicholas, may be followed by reverses; and that the Czar will not quietly, and without an effort, submit to the damaging defeat which his



MILITARY POST ON THE DANUBE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

arms have sustained. But no reverses that Turkey may experience will alter the real position of affairs. Unaided, she may cope with Russia; but, aided by the active support of Great Britain and France, and by the passive sympathy of all Europe, she must conquer. No victories which it is possible for the Czar to gain will place him in a position very different from that which he now occupies. Turkey will not permit him to violate her territories with impunity, or to take from her a square acre of them; and if Turkey could or would permit such an infraction of the public law of the civilised world, the other Powers of Europe are bound by their interest, as well as pledged by their duty, to prevent or punish it. The punishment for the past, and the prevention for the future, will doubtless be more difficult in proportion to the strength which Russia, and the weakness which Turkey, may display; but we may rest assured that neither the one object nor the other can be abandoned without danger to greater nations than Turkey. There is nothing in the character of the statesmen who are at the head of affairs in Great Britain and France to excite the least fear that the cause in which they have united will be imperilled by their apathy; or that, happen what may, Russia will be allowed to extend her territory at the expense of any State in Europe.

GUARD-HOUSES ON THE DANUBE.

THE Guard-houses on the Danube, abounding along both banks of the middle and lower part of the river, form a singular exhibition, strangely indicative of the savage border warfare, which used to be carried on between Christian Europe and the Turks. Most miserable, also, are they in appearance; being nothing more than small wooden huts, which, owing to the swamps which abound around the Danube, but more particularly on the northern bank, are very often perched on the top of piles, with a narrow wooden balcony in front. Here stands the poor sentinel the live-long day, inhaling miasma, and looking forth upon a monotonous waste, the prospect of which is only occasionally enlivened by some craft passing up or down the stream. The appearance of the weekly steam-boat occasions an evident "sensation," and it is a real relief to the poor fellow to have an opportunity of presenting arms.

Some account of the Austrian frontier colonies, so critically adjacent to the present seat of war, may here be interesting; and we borrow the following particulars from the recently-published work on the "Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk."—"These frontier colonies of Austria form a belt of country extending from Dalmatia to Moldavia (where the Russian system of military outposts commences, and extends to the Black Sea), and includes the southernmost parts of Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania. They measure 900 miles in length, covering an area of between three and four thousand square miles. In this territory every peasant is a soldier; the administration of civil affairs is conducted by the officers of the Frontier corps; and the divisions of the country are not by provinces, districts, or parishes, but by regiments, battalions, and companies, as indicated by sign-posts at their respective boundaries. The Empress Maria Theresa was the founder of this singular system, and her object was the establishment of a military cordon, to protect her provinces from the hostile attacks of her Turkish neighbours, and from the plague, which occasionally appeared in Bosnia and Serbia at that time. The principle is still maintained in full vigour, although the troops, thus enrolled, are now employed elsewhere when required for other purposes, as they have been for the last two years, when different parts of the empire were disturbed by insurrections. Two hundred thousand men are, therefore, added by this means to the standing force of Austria, and they cost the Imperial Treasury merely the outlay for arming them, as they receive neither pay nor rations, except when removed from their regular quarters for the purposes of war; and they are then fed, but never paid nor clothed, at the public expense, being allowed to seek compensation in plunder—as much from their fellow-subjects as from the enemy. Their ordinary routine of service is to mount guard in the watch-towers of the cordon, where they remain a week; they are then relieved, and they go to the head-quarters of their company, to be drilled, for another week; after this they are again on duty at their post for a week; and they are allowed to return to their homes, to pass the last week of each month in agricultural labour. Their wretched condition may easily be conceived, as their families are supported on the produce of one quarter of their work; and the neglected state of husbandry which we soon remarked was a necessary consequence of the life which they are obliged to lead. We saw a great many of these peasant soldiers, and they certainly looked more like beggars than either peasants or soldiers. Clothed in rags, with rude sandals on their stockingless feet, they wore their cross-belts, bayonets, and pouches, apparently without ever thinking of cleaning them; and over their shoulders a filthy bag was generally thrown, for the purpose of conveying their bread and vegetables to their posts, for they have no other food. Some of them were mere boys of thirteen or fourteen years of age, dragged from their families and their work to idle away their time in a guard-house, and to learn the hardships and vices of their older comrades. It cannot be expected that a population so situated can have much intrinsic worth, or should be attached to the Government; and, from all I could learn, it appears certain that, if Austria should again be plunged into internal difficulties, which it seems hardly possible for her to avoid, not only will the inhabitants of the military frontiers decline repeating the part they have played of late for the repression of civil disorders, but they will also take advantage of the first favourable opportunity to turn those arms, of which they have been taught the use, against the power which condemns them to such intolerable evils. If they made no attempt to better their condition by violence, when the greatest part of the empire was at war with the Emperor, it was chiefly because they had always been kept in a state of such complete ignorance, that they were taken by surprise when they heard of the rising of the Italians, Viennese, and Hungarians, and did not understand the movement; but now that they have become acquainted with the existence of a spirit of independence, and have seen the possibility of resistance, even in the field of battle, their disposition is no longer that of abject submission and blind obedience to their rulers."

PICTURE OF THE ALLIED FLEETS.—A letter from Turkey says:—"I rode to Therapia the other day, and, on reaching the summit of the hill that commands the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, looked down upon these huge monsters of the deep as they lay calmly on the surface of the dark blue waters. They seemed to be at my feet, though really at some distance from where I was. It was a panoramic view, and seemed too beautiful to be real; and, if it had not been for the steamers moving about, and the Turkish caïques rowing up and down, the clear and definite colour of the water and sky, and the green banks of the Bosphorus, had more the appearance of a picture than a real landscape."

NEW TESTAMENTS FOR THE CHINESE.—In furtherance of the object proposed by some philanthropic persons to take advantage of recent events in China, and distribute among the inhabitants of that interesting country 1,000,000 copies of the New Testament, the matter has been brought under the notice of the various Independent congregations in Liverpool and other towns.

REWARDS.—The Emperor of the French has caused a gold medal of honour, 1st class, to be presented to Mr. Lawrence, master of the English vessel *Acacia*, for having taken on board and treated kindly the crew of the *Robert Surcouf*, who were wrecked, on the 1st of June last, near Cape Horn. His Majesty has also ordered a similar medal to be given to M. Florio, master of the Austrian vessel *Macedonia*, for similar conduct towards the crew of the French brig *Jeune Polletais*, which was burnt at sea on the 2nd of July. M. Florio, although he had the crew on board for fifty-two days, refused to accept any pecuniary indemnity.

LECTURES ON BOOKS.—Any man who is really anxious to study can do so infinitely better by himself, with the help of books, than he can possibly do by attending any lectures that may be delivered. It is hardly possible for any man, unless he attends a long course of lectures, which a thousand unforeseen accidents may prevent him from being able to do—it is hardly possible for any man to study in that manner any subject systematically and consecutively; and moreover, inasmuch as the lecturer has to address himself to a very large number at once, and of different capacities, he must address himself in such a manner as to be understood by all. But a man who studies and reads for himself, can pick out for his reading that class of information which, if I may be allowed to use the phrase, he is most capable of assimilating and digesting.—*Lord Stanley at Bury.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Ennui has disappeared from the Court of Fontainebleau but to give place to uneasiness; this uneasiness, which no pains are taken to conceal, has been caused by the reports which have come from Frohsdorff, and from Vienna, announcing that the fusion between the two branches of the house of Bourbon was at length a thing accomplished, after having passed for so long as a chimera. The fusion is due to the *entente cordiale* of the Comtesse de Chambord with the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe, married to the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. These two Princesses having established a good understanding between each other, the Duc de Nemours left Vienna for Frohsdorff, where he was received by the Duc de Levis; but scarcely had he appeared, when the Comte de Chambord, traversing three salons, came forward to meet the Duc de Nemours, and embracing him, asked, "How is the Queen Amelie?" To this the Duc de Nemours answered: "The Queen is well, Sire: how is your Majesty?" These preliminaries being at once settled, and being perfectly observed on both sides, the best understanding and most perfect intimacy was immediately established between the two Princes. The Duc de Nemours asked to be presented to the Queen, but the Queen being absent the presentation was put off till another day. The day succeeding that of the first meeting, the Comte de Chambord hastened to return the visit of the Duc de Nemours; and after this visit the Comte de Chambord and the Duc de Nemours went together to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, who received them with the most cordial affection. All these details are known at Fontainebleau, where they give rise to reflections on the proverbial uncertainty of human destinies. How many of those who proscribe have been proscribed, and *vice versa*? The fusion is a great act, inasmuch as it renders more and more insecure and tottering devotion already doubtful and uncertain. It will tend to cool still more the magistrature, already cold; and, perhaps, cause division in the army—and the French army divided, the Imperial throne is shaken. The Legitimists are in great joy, imagining that already the sceptre and crown of France are in their hands. But they count without the people, who are beyond all things anti-Legitimist.

This Eastern Question continues still the subject of all conversations. People who pretend to be well-informed, believe in the war in spring. M. Brenier, *ancien* Minister of Foreign Affairs, sets out on Monday from Paris, with a mission, the object of which is to explain the degree of support which France might give in case Austria and Russia make common cause against Turkey, and afterwards against England and France.

The cholera continues to carry off its victims.

The cousin-german of the Empress, M. Adolphe Cabarrus, Vice-Consul at Parma, and son of the celebrated homœopathic doctor, Edouard Cabarrus, has just married the niece of the Archbishop of Paris.

The Fête des Ecoles, instituted by this prelate, and which took place on Sunday for the first time, at the Church St. Gervaise, was most brilliant. In the evening there was a grand reception at the Archbishop's.

The Palais de Cristal, destined for the Universal Exhibition of 1855, advances rapidly. The works at the Louvre and the Ellysée advance with equal rapidity. A few more years of peace, and Paris will have an altered aspect.

On Saturday, the first representation of "Mauprat," by M^{me}. George Sand, was to have taken place, but was postponed. It is expected that it will have a great success. On Tuesday the Italian Opera gave "Lucrezia Borgia." M^{me}. Parodi, pupil of M^{me}. Pasta, made her debut—a poor debut. She is no longer young; she is not good-looking, and she sings falsely. Mario was received with immense applause. M^{me}. Albani has still the purest, sweetest, and most correct of voices. She was encored in the famous drinking couplet of the last act. At this representation, as at the former one, the audience was composed of people quite unknown, dressed out as if by command. It has been decided that the Italian Opera is to be resuscitated; but will the efforts made to achieve this end succeed? The Grand Opera is always full; which proves that foreigners and the people from the provinces prefer the French Opera to the Italian, which is easily explained: the French opera speaks to two senses, that of hearing and that of sight; while the Italian opera addresses itself only to that of hearing, which it often wounds. At the Variétés, M^{lle}. Virginie Dejazet made her re-appearance in "Les Trois Gamins." M^{lle}. Dejazet is in vaudeville what M^{lle}. Rachel is in tragedy, "perfection in her line." Apropos of M^{lle}. Rachel, there remains no longer any doubt of her success at St. Petersburg: she has been called to play at the Court before the Autocrat.

Some new books have appeared. "The Memoirs of a Bourgeois de Paris" by M. Véron, have caused much disappointment; and it is thought that the second volume, which will appear the day after tomorrow, will find few purchasers. The parody of these Memoirs, the "Memoirs de Bilboquet," is worth still less. The Memoirs of M. de Villemain are announced, the *ancien* Ministre de l'Instruction Publique in 1840, and Secrétaire Perpetuel de l'Académie Française. His flight from the Ministère, by the window, in an attack of fever, is well known. To-day has appeared a work, entitled "Solutions de la Question d'Orient," by M. Emile de Girardin. It criticises and compares all the solutions which have been presented; but it will appear in London almost at the same time as in Paris, for the right of translation was bought before the publication.

The Emperor has ordered the formation of ten new battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes. An order for the withdrawal of a sufficient number of men from the regiments of the line is given, so that the general effective strength of the army may not be added to. Each battalion of Chasseurs will contain 1288 men. The increase of the force consists, therefore, of upwards of 13,000 men.

The trial of the railway officers, before the Police Court of Poitiers, on a charge of having by their neglect caused the catastrophe which occurred some time since on the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, is concluded. M. de Sassenay was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of 1,500*fr.*; M. de Crevecoeur, imprisonment for one year, and a fine of 1000*fr.*; M. Landré, imprisonment for one year, and a fine of 300*fr.*; M. Leroy, imprisonment for six months, and a fine of 300*fr.* M. Didion, the director, was declared to be civilly responsible.

ITALY.

The opening of the remaining portion of the Turin and Genoa Railway is to take place about the middle of this month. The experiments already made on the incline near Gioni, where there is an ascent of 1 in 28½, have been most satisfactory. With two locomotives attached together, drawing a train of six carriages loaded with sand, which weighed altogether about fifty-six tons, and each locomotive weighing about twenty-two tons, including the coal and water which is carried on the engine itself, a speed of nineteen English miles an hour was easily accomplished, although, from the length of the tunnels, and the dampness of the atmosphere, the rails were excessively greasy and slippery. The engines used were built by Messrs. Stephenson, after plans sent by the Piedmontese engineers; and as this is at present the steepest ascent on any railway in Europe the result reflects the highest praise on all concerned, particularly considering the signal failure of the former engine "La Bavaria," for which the Austrian Government paid so highly for crossing the Semmering, and which can hardly force its own crushing weight of sixty tons up an incline of 1 in 40. When this last piece of railway is open between Turin and Genoa, and the Susa Railway finished to the foot of the Mount Cenis pass, which it will be in a few months, it may be expected that this will become the high road to Italy for English travellers.

THE WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We hear of no new movements on the Danube. The Turks still occupy their entrenched camp at Kalafat; but the expectation of a pitched battle in that neighbourhood has not yet been realised. This is now the only place in which the Turks command the passage of the Danube. Up to a recent period the Turks continued to occupy the island of Mukanon, opposite Giurgevo, which they had fortified. The Russians, after having invested Giurgevo, were not at first sufficiently strong to attack Mukanon; but we now hear that the Turks have evacuated the island of Mukanon. The Turks have not only retreated across the Danube—at this and all the other points, except Kalafat—but they have also marched their troops to some distance from the river. The Russians, too, have fallen back upon the interior of Wallachia. The cause of the retirement of the two armies is said to be the inundations of the river; the Danube having overflowed its banks between Giurgevo and Oltenitza.

In a Cabinet Council held at Constantinople on the 14th ult., it was resolved to reject the note proposed by France and Great Britain. The Turkish Government appear decided not to renew, by any sort of convention whatever, the ancient treaties which Russia extorted from Turkey. The Sultan, it is said, replies to all demands for a suspension of hostilities, that he would thereby surrender the advantages of his position, and give Russia time to concentrate its masses of troops to overwhelm Turkey.

It is stated that a treaty between France and England for imposing terms of peace between the belligerents, or, as it has been phrased, "for guaranteeing Turkey against any aggression on the part of Russia," has been actually arranged.

The recall of the Austrian and Prussian Ministers from the Turkish capital is regarded as an act strongly condemnatory of the hostilities commenced by Omer Pacha; but these two powers will be invited to become parties to the treaty concluded between France and England. The bold tone of the Vienna press in speaking of Russian aggression, and the language of the Berlin Cabinet in opening the session of the Chambers, are held to indicate greater independence on the part of those Powers. On the other hand, all the intelligence from St. Petersburg indicates the determination of the Czar to persevere in his unprovoked aggression on Turkey; and few people will believe that the Court of Austria will join in any measure which is likely to be really distasteful to Russia.

On the shores of the Euxine, the Turks still act on the offensive, with their accustomed success; and, unless Russia is able to despatch considerable reinforcement across its stormy waters, the position of Prince Woronzoff will be very precarious. With an army said to be considerably disaffected, a population embittered by a long course of Russian cruelty, encompassed by mountains, and the forces of Schamyl and Abdi Pacha, it is not unlikely that the aggressions of the Czar upon the Circassian country, which have continued for more than a quarter of a century, will be finally put an end to.

The Emperor of Russia, annoyed by the defeat at Oltenitza, is said to have ordered Gortschakoff to take the offensive, and drive the Turks out of Wallachia. His head-quarters are reported to have advanced towards Krajova, where he is concentrating his forces, receiving supplies, and awaiting troops now on their way by forced marches, preparatory to a vigorous attack on Kalafat. Should the winter be severe, a prolonged campaign is anticipated. The generalship of Omer Pacha has, hitherto, given satisfaction to his Government. It is stated by the Turks that the passages at Turkutal, Rutschuk, and other points, were not made with an intention to retain a permanent footing on the left bank, but merely to distract the attention of the Russian Commandant till Kalafat could be securely occupied.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers paid his first official visit to the Divan on the 16th.

A letter of Nov. 16 reports the departure of four English steamers of war for the Black Sea—they are the *Sampson*, the *Tiger*, the *Niger*, and the *Redoubtable*. The first three left on the 16th, the other the 16th. It is believed the expedition was decided on after the news reached the English Embassy of the Russian authorities of the Sulina having completely stopped up the mouth of the river, so that the English merchantmen were unable to get out. Lord Redcliffe, on hearing of the fact, went instantly to Admiral Dundas, and concerted measures with him for the protection of English commerce in these waters. The orders of the Admiral were very precise on the point.

The Turkish fleet, in two divisions, is now cruising in the Black Sea—the three-deckers remain in the Bosphorus. The Russians are also on the alert. A Russian war-steamer, having troops on board, has been lost at Chevkedy (or St. Nicholas, as the Russians term the place); it was intended to co-operate with a Russian land force, which attempted to retake the fortress unsuccessfully. Five different times the Russians tried to take it, and each time were beaten off with loss. The last attack took place on the 9th ult. The Russian steamer having advanced within cannon shot of the fort, was fired into by the guns of the batteries only just thrown up on the coast. The machinery of the steamer was disabled by the guns from the batteries. To avoid falling into the hands of the Turks it tried to move out at all speed, but could not do so; and, after driving about for some time, struck on a rock close to Batoum, where it went down. It had on board 800 Russian troops, besides a large crew. With the exception of twenty-five, every soul perished. The twenty-five were picked up by the Egyptian frigate the *Nile*, which had hastened to the spot. The same frigate afterwards conveyed the prisoners to Constantinople.

In addition to the steamer lost on the coast of Batoum, the Russians have met with another disaster of a similar kind in the loss of one of the finest vessels of their navy, the *Yeni Kalé*. The ship had left Odessa for Sebastopol and Yalta; and, having struck on the rocks, in a few minutes filled and went down. Owing to the calmness of the weather, the crew escaped in the boats. The Turks appear to have had a narrow escape on the Black Sea. A Russian division composed of four sailing-vessels and two larger vessels, met a Turkish steam-frigate towing a merchant vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the army of Asia, and gave it chase. The frigate, finding itself hard pressed, let go the ship it had in tow, and escaped; and the other vessel had time to get under cover of the shore before the Russians thought of pursuing her. This lucky escape was all the more fortunate, as the arms and ammunition it bore were destined for the mountaineers of the Caucasus.

A Marseilles journal has the following from Constantinople:—

The English Admiral Slade, called Mushawer Pacha (the foreign Pacha), has left, to cruise in the Black Sea. He has taken with him the ship of the line the *Medjidieh*, five frigates, and a steamer. His object is to drive the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, the only port of the Caucasus for a space of eighty miles. He is accompanied by Seffer Bey, the Circassian chief, who was so long detained at Adrianople; and he is to supply ammunition and arms to the Lezgians, the Lages, and the Tcherkesses. The expedition is of the highest importance. If the Turks succeed in taking the fortresses which defend the passage into the Caucasus, they will put an end to all communication by land between Russia and the Transcaucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gulistan. Numerous Russian and Polish deserters from the army of Woronzoff have reached the Turkish advanced posts in Asia. Aides-de-camp of Bem and Dembinski have undertaken to organise them. Two thousand men have, it is stated, already been collected, but the number is probably exaggerated. Desertions, however, are very probable, as the army of the Caucasus has received all the soldiers condemned, and the officers and even the generals who were dismissed and ordered to serve in the ranks.

Ten thousand auxiliaries had been embarked at Alexandria for Constantinople.

A Turkish line-of-battle ship of 82 guns, which is building at Sinope, and is to be launched at the end of the month, has received the name of the *Oltenitza*, in memory of the victory obtained there by the Ottoman troops in Wallachia.

About 7000 Bosnian and Albanian Catholics have formed a free corps, and are about to join the Ottoman army. Another corps of Christians, Cossacks, is forming at Constantinople, from the descendants of the Greek refugees in the days of the Czarina Catherine.

It is reported that a serious conflict has taken place between the Servians and the Turks near Ushitza, on the Servo-Bosnian frontier. The Turks were repulsed. The loss of both parties is estimated at 500 men. While the Servians have dismissed the Russian Consul as not being legally recognised by their suzerain, the Porte, they have risen in arms to oppose the passage through the country of the Bosnian contingent which wishes to join Omer Pacha at Widdin. The difference between the relations of the two Principalities to Turkey is, that Serbia is almost independent, only paying a fixed tribute, but not bound to furnish any contingent, while Bosnia is a Turkish province, and is governed by a Pacha.

It is stated in several letters from the East that the greatest agitation exists among the Afghans; that Dost Mohammed had declared to the Court of Persia that the Afghans were at war with Russia; and that if they should decide on attacking that Power the Shah would be expected to grant them a passage through his dominions. The same

letters add that in Bokhara, in consequence of a popular movement got up by the Afghans, the Shah was assassinated, and that the Grand Vizier, an Afghan Prince, had been proclaimed in his place, under the title of Ilderim Shah. It appears he is the bitter enemy of Persia and Russia.

RUSSIA.

It is believed that the Emperor of Russia has withdrawn the whole of his funds from the Bank of England, and closed his account with that establishment, and also with the Bank of France. The Bank of England had acted as his bankers since the failure of Messrs. Harman and Co., in 1846.

Baron Budberg, the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army on the Danube, is still in St. Petersburg.

The Russian Government is now showing great activity in the Baltic. An immense mass of forage has been collected by Finnish and other Baltic merchantmen under the Imperial decree allowing its import at a nominal duty. Revel and Riga have received a garrison of twelve battalions of the Grenadier corps. The force in Finland has been raised from 12,000 men to 28,000, of whom 8000 have been sent to Aland and a garrison in Bomarsund—immense fortifications, whose cannon can be heard in Stockholm! To Helsingfors have been despatched 10,000 seamen, and a squadron of nine ships of the line has arrived in its harbour, where it will winter, for the purpose of sailing out early in the spring—Cronstadt being blocked up by ice almost down to the summer months. At the same time a great number of screw steam-engines have been ordered in England for the men-of-war, and are daily expected. The Russian display of force during the summer has been also very considerable in these seas, large fleets having cruised between St. Petersburg and Bornholm for the last six months. So much for material means. Its moral weapons have not been less unsparingly employed. The Russian diplomatic "pressure" in the Cabinets of Stockholm and Copenhagen remains unabated.

Some curious utterances of a Russian nobleman of distinction, appear in the Vienna correspondence of the *Morning Chronicle*, and are not undeserving of notice, as they may be taken to represent pretty accurately the opinion of a "fine old country gentleman," of the good old Russian kind. It is but seldom that the sentiments of the Russian nobility find public expression; and it is curious to find them characterised by the same inflated notions of the power of Russia which distinguish the manifestos of the Czar. The opinions in question were uttered in a recent conversation on the Eastern question:—

If the English want to have a war, depend upon it their wish shall be gratified. If Russia is put to it, she will carry on a war for twenty years. You English may go and burn our seaport towns in the Black Sea, and even in the Baltic; but in so doing you will burn property which, to an enormous amount, has already been paid for by English capital. You may destroy our fleets also; and what do we care? Our ships have never been of much use to us; and better, perhaps, if we had never had any. Make the attempt, and we shall see who will hold out the longest. But, do what you may, you will find out to your cost that Europe at large, and English commerce in particular, will suffer more severely by a long Continental war than Russia. The predominating influence of Russia at Constantinople is well worth fighting for.

The policy of the English Cabinet is no longer what it used to be—that is, straightforward. A more honourable statesman than the Earl of Aberdeen does not exist; but he is goaded on by other members of her Majesty's Ministry to acts which must necessarily involve a European war. If the English Parliament were to meet at this moment, the irresolute policy of the Cabinet would probably be condemned by the majority of the representatives of the nation, and Ministers would be in the minority. By sending the English and French vessels of war into the Black Sea, Russian vessels of war may easily come into a conflict with them; and what would be the consequence? Nevertheless, the project of a Peace Congress at London is proposed by the Western Powers to the Emperor Nicholas. How can the latter have any confidence in the impartiality of their judgment of his demands on Turkey? If it be thought that Russia will allow herself to be bullied out of her rights, it is a grand mistake. Russia will know how to maintain her position; she will accept the challenge whenever the Western Powers throw down the gauntlet to her. The sooner, therefore, the Western Powers show their true colours, the better. The Earl of Aberdeen will probably resign, if it must come to a European war. Lord John Russell will try hard for the Premiership—that we know. But, of all men, we Russians would be glad, in that case, to see placed at the head of affairs Lord Palmerston; for we shall prefer to have to do with the bold, resolute, and manly policy of that statesman. On the other hand, if Turkey be so much more vigorous, and possess so much more vitality, than it is supposed we gave her credit for—well, then, what need of a European war, and all the incalculable and horrifying calamities it must entail? Why not let Russia fight it out with Turkey alone?

The Superior Government of Odessa had rejected the demand of Prince Menschikoff to prohibit the exportation of grain. On the contrary, orders are given to continue as heretofore, to send grain to the foreign ships, without any impediment. Four hundred ships were taking cargo at Odessa.

GERMANY.

We hear from Vienna that Count Buol-Schauenstein will positively retain office as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On Monday the Prussian Chambers were opened by a speech read by the President of the Ministry. The first portion of this address had reference to the internal affairs of the Monarchy, such as the scarcity of grain, and the necessity of facilitating the means of transport from one part of Germany to the other. At the close of his speech the President called the attention of the Chambers to the fact that their deliberations commenced at a period of great anxiety as regarded external affairs, and at a time when the peace of Europe might be disturbed by complications in the East. The Government neither could nor would conceal the fact that this anxiety was founded on facts, but still it was prepared to look with confidence on the future. Prussia, supported by her own strength, and fully conscious of her own power, would continue, as heretofore, her efforts in every direction to maintain peace, and would hold in the cause of peace and moderation an independent and impartial tone throughout the whole of this difficult question. But, whatever turn events might take, Providence had placed in Prussia a King at the head of a united, valiant, and patriotic people; and the Chambers might rest assured that the Government, on every occasion on which it might be called to act, would be solely guided by the true interests of the nation, which were inseparable from those of the Crown.

A religious conflict has just broken out in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Archbishop of Freiburg (a city of the Grand Duchy) having quarrelled with the Government, issued an encyclical letter, in which it is set forth that a people are enjoined only to obey Governments when they demand or ordain lawful things; and it is left to the conscience of individuals to decide whether a Government has ordained or demanded a lawful thing or not. The two ecclesiastics who proclaimed this document in the cathedral of Freiburg have been arrested and imprisoned. The Vicar-General and the head of the Archbishop's Chancellerie have been fined for distributing the decrees of their superior. The Archbishop himself openly declares that the Government ought to make him alone responsible, as he assumed alone the full responsibility of his acts. Unhappily, the conflict will not be confined to the Duchy of Baden. The Bishops of Mayence and of Limburg have warmly espoused the cause of the Archbishop, and have issued circulars to their dioceses of a nature to arouse public opinion against the Governments. The Government of Wurtemberg has found it advisable to concert measures with that of Baden to oppose a serious resistance to the outbreaks of Ultramontanism. Collisions have taken place in the valley of the Tauber and the neighbouring villages, between the inhabitants and the gendarmes, who had been sent to arrest the parish priests.

The Archbishop of Posen has placed a sum of 30,000*l.* at the disposal of the Archbishop of Freiburg. A princess had sent him 40,000*l.*, the revenue of one of her estates. All the Austrian bishops have likewise come to his assistance, and it is supposed that the conflict will terminate in the defeat of the Governments.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York to the 16th ult. by the *Baltic* steamer, state that the temporary pressure in the money market had passed away. Confidence was coming back, and money was growing more plentiful.

The Washington Government organ continues its inflammatory attacks on the scheme for Africanising Cuba, although that alleged scheme is denied.

The idea of annexing the Sandwich Islands meets with general favour.

The new Congress will be more democratic in its political complexion, and will contain more new members than any previous one. Nearly two-thirds of the whole number of members elected are men who have never before sat in the councils of the nation. The Democrats have 159 of the whole number of members, the Whigs 71, and the Abolitionists 4; but the split in the Democratic party into national and free-soil Democrats will, no doubt, be followed by a sub-division in Congress.

Advices from Cuba mention an attack by insurgents on a fort at Baracoa. The assailants were repulsed, and many prisoners captured.

At Havana a revolutionary journal had been seized, and many persons of good family arrested.

INDIA AND BURMAH.

When the last intelligence left Burmah on the 8th October, the atrocities by the dacoits had not diminished. It is supposed that as soon as the waters of the Irrawaddy fall, the Burmese will attack us in force. The real ruler at Ava is the Prime Minister, the brother of the King; and neither he nor his party make, it is said, any disguise of their hostile intentions. One of the causes alleged for the immense increase of the dacoits in the neighbourhood of Pegu is, that the last harvest of the ryots was not gathered in in consequence of our presence, and that, therefore, these poor people have been driven *ex necessitate* to plunder. The two Jesuits, who were associated with the Burmese Commissioners in the conferences held at Prome for the signing of the treaty, have arrived at Rangoon. They state that the King is surrounded with a war party, so powerful as to deprive him of independent action, and a tacit consent has been wrung from him to permit hostilities to be renewed with us; consequently, warlike preparations are being carried on extensively at Ava, and December or January next is the period fixed upon to attack us. The Burmese think that by that time the Irrawaddy will be too low to admit of large steamers navigating it, and that without their aid the British forces cannot cope with them. Sir John Cheape will evidently soon have an opportunity of distinguishing himself. The French Captain d'Oorguny is still employed drilling the Burmese. A serious disturbance had broken out in the gaol at Rangoon, but particulars have not yet been received.

Mr. Colvin, Judge of the Calcutta Sudder, at present employed on the special duty of revising the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure in the Company's Courts in Bengal, has been nominated to succeed the late Mr. Thomason, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The Governor-General's selection is generally approved of. The death of Mr. Thomason had caused peculiar disappointment at Madras, for no sooner had tidings reached the inhabitants of his lamented demise than the mail arrived in Madras roads with the news of Mr. Thomason's appointment to the Governorship of Madras, vice Sir H. Pottinger, retired. Mr. Thomason was felt to be almost the only man who had it in his power to retrieve the broken fortunes of the Madras Presidency, and the regret expressed at his premature death was deep and universal.

The intelligence of the death of Sir Charles Napier has been received with general sorrow in India. A special meeting has been held in Kurachee, presided over by Mr. Frère, the Commissioner in Scinde, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of recording the estimation in which the late General was held.

The expected advent of Lord Elphinstone as Governor in Bombay is hailed with delight; any change in the presidency of the Bombay Council would at the present moment prove acceptable, but the name of Elphinstone has many charms for the inhabitants of Western India.

The death by drowning of the family of Mr. Arthur Malet, the chief secretary to the Bombay Government, has cast a deep gloom over society in Bombay. Mr. Malet left Bombay to join the Governor at Mahabuleshwar, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Achilles*, which conveyed him *en route* as far as the entrance of the River Mhar, where he re-embarked in a native boat, manned with the syang and a part of the crew of the commodore's barge, sent out for his accommodation. It was supposed that these men were well acquainted with the navigation of the river; but, unfortunately, the boat struck on a rock at the entrance of the bar, at seven in the evening, and became a total wreck. Mrs. Malet, her daughter, and two native servants, were drowned, together with most of the crew; Mr. Malet being washed to the shore with one of the planks of the wrecked boat, to which he had clung.

Matters on our north-west frontier still continue portentous, and troops have been moved to Peshawur; there has, however, been as yet no open demonstration; and it will probably be found that the rumours of an outbreak on the part of the hill tribes have no foundation. The force at Peshawur is to be largely augmented. Colonel Outram and Major Herbert Edwardes are both spoken of as likely to succeed Colonel Mackeson.

CHINA.

The China news is important. The insurgents became masters of Shanghai almost without resistance on the 7th of September, and organised plans were said to be in existence for a simultaneous rise in Sunkeang, Soo-chow, Tae-Tsang, and other places. The natives say "that Shanghai was the soul of Keang-nan; and, that being lost, the whole province may be considered as gone." The insurrection at Shanghai was almost unresisted; only two of the Imperialists lost their lives. The authorities took refuge with the foreign shipping, the *Taou-tae* (or Governor) on board the United States' steamer *Saratoga*. The Shanghai rebels are, it seems, rebels on their own account, not countenanced by the general body of revolutionists. The insurgent rulers at Nanking will not promise to accord to the party in possession of Shanghai any kind of support; and have intimated that, as they have acted hitherto on their own responsibility, they must continue to do so, and be prepared to give up possession (if able to keep it) directly the Tae-ping Wang resolves on its occupation by his officers. This having become known to the general commanding the large body of Imperialist troops encamped between Chin-keang-foo and Nanking, he has valiantly resolved on doing his best to regain Shanghai. Already there have been several encounters, in one of which, at but a short distance from the walls, the rebels were worsted and driven in. This took place within sight of several foreigners, who had an opportunity of observing the total want of faith exercised by the Imperialists. After firing away at one another for some time, the chief of the rebel party was seen to give his sword to his followers and to walk forward, making gestures indicative of desire for a parley. But his good intention met no similar response; a party of the Imperialists rushing on, seizing, and cutting him in pieces before the eyes of his comrades who did their utmost to revenge his death, but with little effect. Up to the 27th of September there was no change in the state of affairs, the rebels holding the city, disagreeing among themselves, and no Government formed. Skirmishes had taken place with the neighbouring villagers, who had combined to protect themselves.

From Ningpo, the next consular port south of Shanghai, the news is very threatening; the country all around, by advices to the 20th Sept., being in a disturbed state, and a rising daily expected.

The rebels in Amoy still hold the island against the Imperialist fleet, and appear likely to do so. The naval forces of the Imperialists now seem to be concentrated around the island of Amoy. One-tenth of them, it is said, would be sufficient to overpower the rebel fleet in the inner harbour. Only once such an attempt has been made, and on that occasion, one of the Imperialist Admirals is said to have "displayed considerable pluck, but to have been altogether unsupported." The land forces do not even pretend to approach within shot of the rebel troops, and the principal sufferers from the three weeks' fighting before Amoy have been the non-combatants. It is not unlikely that the ill-equipped fleet of the rebels may be destroyed in detail by the Imperialists. The possession of the water frontage, however, is not possession of the town, and there are but few prospects of an early resumption of the usual trade of the place.

Canton was threatened, and there was little doubt but that it would have changed masters before the despatch of the next mail. There was great stagnation of trade. Sir G. Bonham has paid a visit to Canton.

The Mantchoo dynasty is evidently doomed; but by what it is to be followed, no one can predict: the heterogeneous elements of which the insurrectionary party is composed are, just at present, united by one common object—the expulsion of the Tartars; but, that accomplished, the rebels will probably fall out among themselves. They will all, probably, advocate the restoration of the Ming dynasty; but the descendants of that race are said to be very numerous, and it is very doubtful whether Tien-Teh belongs to it at all. Of the hero of the rebellion and his army, excepting now and then a report of some point having been reached, or some town taken, we are in total ignorance; and the same has to be said of the Imperialist Court at Peking, from which there has not been any reliable information for a considerable period.

A Tartar invasion of China is beginning to be talked of; the Mantchoo dynasty have nothing to hope for in such an event, for they are said to be extremely unpopular. In Chinese Tartary and Tibet there appears to be no immediate cause for apprehending such a movement, and we hear of no Tartar leaders; yet it remains to be seen whether one of the bravest and most conquering races of Asia will tamely submit to the wholesale massacre of its fellow-countrymen by a race so feeble, and inhabiting so rich a country, as the Chinese.

Her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* had arrived from Shanghai and the Madjicosemah Islands—ordered to call there by the Admiral, to bring down the survivors of the *Lady Eveline*, bound to California, and wrecked there, being twenty-six Chinese and six Europeans. About 240 perished. The island of Formosa is also the theatre of an insurrection. The *Hermes*, *en route* from the Madjicosemahs to Amoy, called at Tawau-fu, and found the inhabitants battling the soldiery, Captain Fish-

bourne being begged most earnestly to supply some gunpowder. This request was refused; but only on handing them eighteen cartridges was he allowed to take some coals he had requested might be furnished to him.

At Whampoa the British Vice-Consul Bird is in some trouble. A Chinese female whom he had in confinement jumped overboard in the night, and was found in the morning hanging on to a rope alongside, dead. The friends of the deceased having sent threats to Mr. Bird that his life should pay the forfeit, he has been constrained, in consequence, it is reported, to apply for removal to some other post in her Majesty's service.

The American corvette *Macedonian* was in port at Hong-Kong. She carries the heavy armament of twenty-two 68-pounders on one deck, and heavy pivot-guns forward and aft.

There is a rumour of the flight of the Emperor. A New York paper gives the following as the copy of a letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary to the United States Legation:—

I hear, what I am assured is contained in a private letter from Peking, that Heen Fung, the present Emperor, on the 2nd of August, fled to Gehul, in Tartary, and that Prince Wei Chin, fifth brother of Taou Kwang, was left in charge of the Empire, and that the insurgent troops were within six days of Peking at that date. This news bears marks of probability, and the source of my information is as reliable as any we can ordinarily get in China.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Indian Queen* has arrived at Liverpool, with advices from Melbourne to the 30th August. She brought 38,992 oz. of gold dust on freight, besides a large quantity in the hands of passengers. Two persons, said to have been concerned in the robbery of the gold escort, have been arrested, and lodged in gaol in Portland. Two Government escorts had arrived at Melbourne on the 30th—one from M'Ivor and Goulburn, with 1408 oz.; and one from Castlemain, with 35,360 ounces. Great dissatisfaction had been manifested by the "diggers," owing to having to obtain a license to dig gold. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of obtaining a reduction from 30*s.* to 10*s.* per month. The Executive had despatched some soldiers for the purpose of suppressing an attempted rescue of diggers, who had avowed their intention of not paying the September license. A feeling was prevalent in the colony that the present Governor (Sir William Denison) was quite incapable of performing satisfactorily the duties of his office. The total amount of gold exported from the colony of Victoria alone is 57 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs., amounting in value to £5,165,370. The average number of persons who have arrived every week in Melbourne during the winter has been 2000, which will be much exceeded as the spring approaches. The markets for all kinds of merchandise—with very few exceptions, such as building materials—are much depressed, and sales are being made at auction at a great sacrifice. The large shipments, the bad state of the roads to the diggings, and the want of store-room, are the causes of the gloomy state of trade.

GENERAL ARISTA.

At the present time, when Mexico is threatened with new political convulsions, and when even the conversion of the Republic into an Empire is the *coup d'état* said to be contemplated by the ruling party, it becomes interesting to acquire such knowledge as we can of her public men. It is, therefore, with pleasure, that we this day present our readers with a striking and spirited likeness of General Arista, the Ex-President of the State. His Excellency, after a residence of three months in London, has lately removed to spend the winter in Paris.

General Arista's father, Don Pedro Arista, was born in Spain, and went to Mexico while yet a youth. Not only his noble birth, but his capacity and acquisitions ensured him there a distinguished reception; and, as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish army, as well as secretary to its great military commanders, he rendered essential services to Spain during the first struggle of the Mexicans for their independence. Don Pedro married a lady of Puebla, daughter of a Spaniard of family.

The subject of our memoir was born under the paternal roof at San Luis de Potosi, in 1802. Of noble extraction, he was admitted a cadet, in the active militia, at eleven years of age. In the year 1821 he joined the cause of Independence as a cavalry officer, and was not long in presenting himself in the field as leader of his squadron. In the army he soon became known by his knowledge of military tactics, and by his bravery, while, through the actions in which he distinguished himself, he rapidly ascended the grades; and was a General of Brigade in 1833. Up to that time, carried away by the political passions which distracted his country, he took part in its Civil Wars, in which he sometimes made a conspicuous figure.

Banished in 1834, through the failure of a rising which he himself had headed, General Arista profited in the United States by the aspect of happiness which that great country wore, under a legal and settled government. He saw that public progress was the result of individual security, and that social order sprang from obedience to the law. From that time he laid down as his principle, subordination and obedience to legally-constituted authorities.

As Inspector of the Active Militia, under General Burasante, General Arista distinguished himself by the reforms he effected. Removed from this employment, we next find him heading a chosen division of the army, and ordered to Vera Cruz to defend it against the maritime attacks of the French General Baudin (1838). Here he became prisoner of war, and was sent on board the frigate *La Gloire*.

After his liberation he was employed in various important expeditions. As General commanding on the northern frontier (1840 and 1841), he led public opinion so well that, after defeating the partisans of Annexation, he converted them into staunch auxiliaries of Mexican Independence. His efforts tended greatly to repress the barbarous character which, in its commencement, characterised the war with the United States. He combated the enemy with enthusiasm in Palo-Alto, on the 8th of May, 1847, and was praised for his able management by General Taylor—the triumph of the day remaining undecided between the contending forces. On the 9th, at Resaca, the Mexicans suffered a dispersion. In eight days our General re-organised his division in Matamoros, and by short marches made good his retreat. He lost only eight pieces of artillery in Resaca, where, with an empty money-chest, he was 350 miles from his reinforcements. General Arista having made some North American prisoners, he exchanged them after the affair of Resaca. At the close of the war, he demanded a judicial investigation of his military conduct, and the award was the most flattering which a man of honour could desire.

When named Minister of War (in 1848), he reorganised the army, providing it with an ample *matériel*; and this work he continued as President. He put down the war of castes, decreed the formation of military colonies, repressed insurrection among both troops and civilians, and impressed on all a respect for the Government; so that no one at last was bold enough to head a rising.

When constitutionally called on to fill the Presidential chair, General Arista gave every possible example of respect for the law, and he declared for the "Federal Progresista" party. He was the only President who grappled fairly with the public debt, and with financial administration—till then unheeded by the governors and the governed. And it must not be forgotten that, as Minister, he warmly supported the Convention which gave three millions and a half of dollars from the American indemnity money, and 3½ per cent annual interest on the capital of the foreign debt.

Assiduous in his habits, General Arista gave a great impulse to the Society of Statistics and Geography; and he obtained, as one reward of his labours, the only great and correct sectional map of Mexico which exists at the present time. It is greatly to be desired that, ere long, it may be given to the world, as it has been sent to Europe for publication.

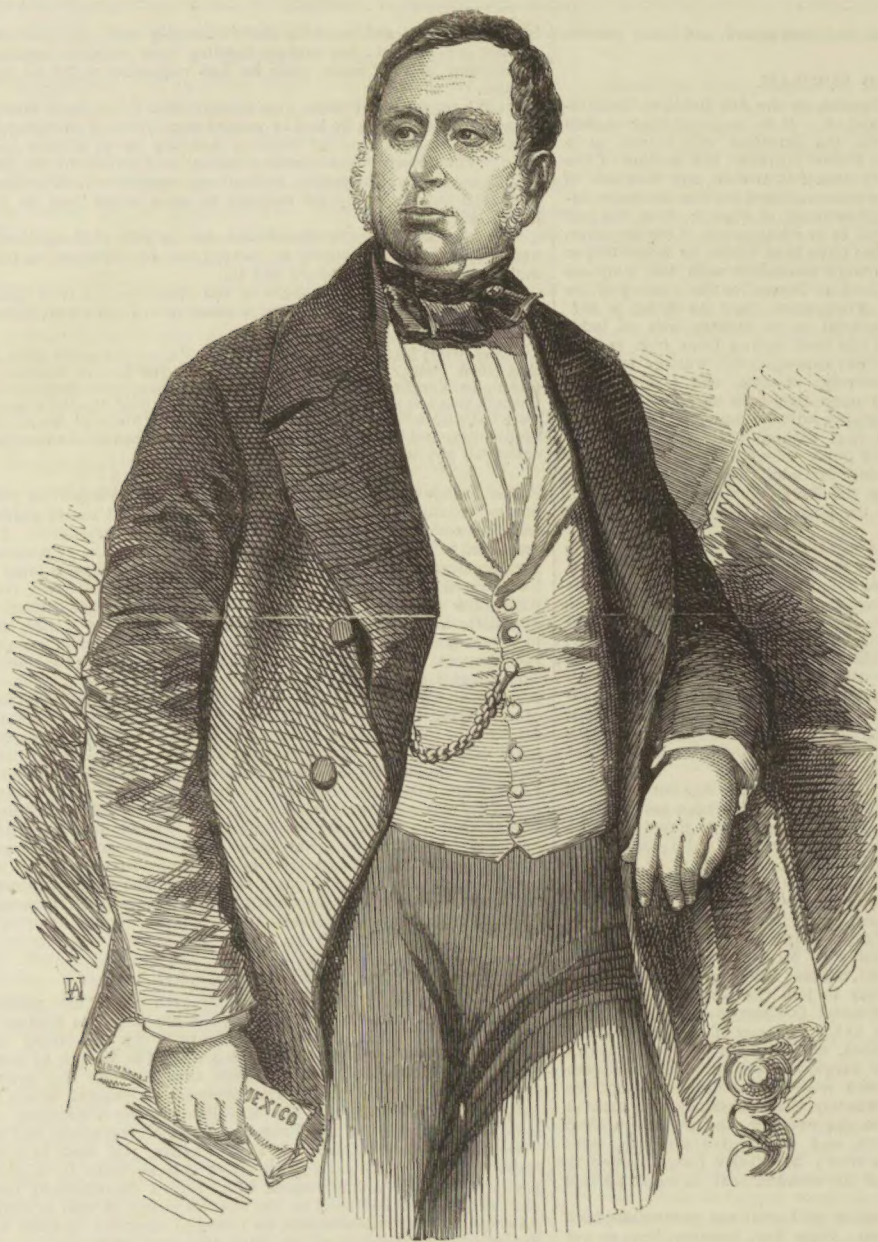
Such is a hasty sketch of General Arista's career. When he rose to the Presidential chair, his rule was, in point of fact, too constitutional to meet the views of many powerful and interested parties. He was pressed to meet the factious opposition offered to him, by a *coup d'état*. But he resolutely refused to violate the oath he had taken to govern according to the laws and the constitution; and, rather than do so, he gracefully deposited in the hands of the Legislature that power which he felt he could no longer exercise for the benefit of his country.

It has been most erroneously supposed that General Arista abdicated his power to make way for General Santa Anna. Such is not the case. Four months before the advent of the latter, revolution had been rife, and suddenly ended by the bold movement of General Santa Anna's adherents in calling him to return to Mexico.

After Gen. Arista had sailed from Vera Cruz, by order of the new Government, a clumsy attempt, by means of a forgery, was made to implicate him as an open advocate of Annexation—a calumny which he triumphantly exposed and refuted, through the medium of our own free press.

General Arista's modest and unobtrusive deportment in England

* The original is painted on ivory, with a very high finish, by Miss A. Laird, No. 22, Brunswick-crescent, Camberwell.



GENERAL ARISTA.—FROM A PAINTING BY MISS A. LAIRD.

has won him the good opinion, and entitled him to the respect, of every one who knows him, and of all parties connected with Mexico. Our Government has shown to him, as a private individual, all the consideration and politeness due to his character and his station; and her Majesty, in testimony of her appreciation of the merits of General Arista, has been graciously pleased to present him with a magnificent box, enriched with brilliants, accompanied by a kind letter from her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon. Such a gift, having no reference to official affairs, or public position, could not fail to be eminently gratifying to the feelings of the amiable subject of this memoir.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

The affairs of India having lately occupied so much public attention, and the various schemes for her advancement and development having been so much discussed, it may not be uninteresting to describe some of the works upon the Indian Railways.

The importance of these undertakings, in every point of view, cannot be too highly estimated, particularly in a country where travelling is anything but comfortable or expeditious, and the transit of goods is tedious and insecure: the latter resulting not so much from the lawlessness of the natives, as from the natural dangers of the rivers, and the exposure to all weathers upon the roads.

artist of the accompanying Sketch is the assistant-engineer upon the works.

NORWEGIAN RAILWAY TESTIMONIAL.

MR. JARVIS KERSHAW, the English sub-contractor for this railway, has recently been presented by his Norwegian workmen with the accompanying piece of Plate, in testimony of their attachment and gratitude. Mr. Kershaw has for two years and a quarter had the most extensive and heaviest piece of work of all the sub-contractors, and he may be said to have trained up a staff of efficient labourers. As Mr. Kershaw has now nearly finished his contract, and is about to leave the country, his people purchased by subscription this very tasteful Silver Jug; on which, in raised work, are a spade, a drill, a mining hammer, and a pick; beneath is an appropriate inscription. The gift was presented by the men, who, in their working-clothes, with their spades on their shoulders, proceeded to Mr. Kershaw's house, where Pastor Halling acted as interpreter

Railways are at present in progress in all the Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In the former is the East Indian Railway, undertaken by a private Company, and guaranteed by the East India Company; its main object being to connect the North-Western provinces with the city of Calcutta. The first section of this railway has been commenced at Howrah, on the opposite bank of the river Hooghly to Calcutta; and proceeds into the coal district at Rannegunge, a distance of about 120 miles. This portion of the line is in a forward state, and the accompanying Sketch represents one of its important works.

The railway at this place crosses the Sursuttee valley and river, at a point where formerly ships of considerable burden approached the large town of Satgong, formerly the capital of Lower Bengal, but not a vestige of which now remains; and the poor ryot cultivates his paddy and mussoorer where once large vessels sailed.

The river Sursuttee communicates with one of the large rivers of Bengal, the Damoodah, which is subject to immense floods; to restrain the devastations of which the Government have constructed, and keep in repair, large bunds, or embankments; but, in the event of an extraordinary flood, or the Damoodah bursting its bunds, a vast body of water rushes down the Sursuttee valley, covering the fields several feet in depth. Across this valley, therefore, was built a viaduct, consisting of 15 twenty-eight feet span openings, with teak-wood trussed girders; and across the river itself a bridge of three eighty-feet spans (Warren's patent), which was sent out from England it. The work has been constructed by Messrs. Burn and Co., contractors, Calcutta. Mr. George Turnbull is the engineer-in-chief; Mr. Charles Goldsmid, resident engineer; and the

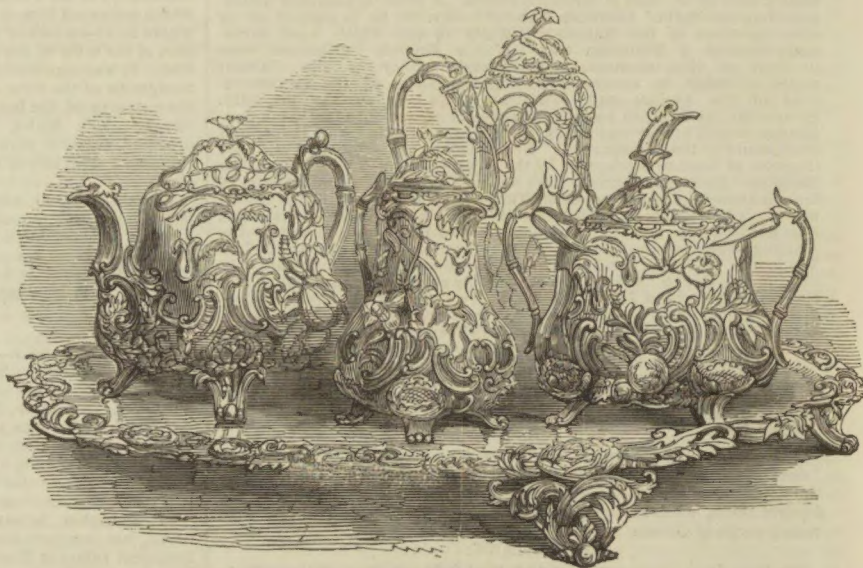


NORWEGIAN RAILWAY TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. KERSHAW.

for the workmen, and expressed their attachment and gratitude to their upright and faithful master, and thanked him also in the name of the numerous sick and poor people of the neighbourhood. Kershaw's surprise was as great as the workmen's joy. The entire party then partook of refreshments, and several songs were sung on the occasion.

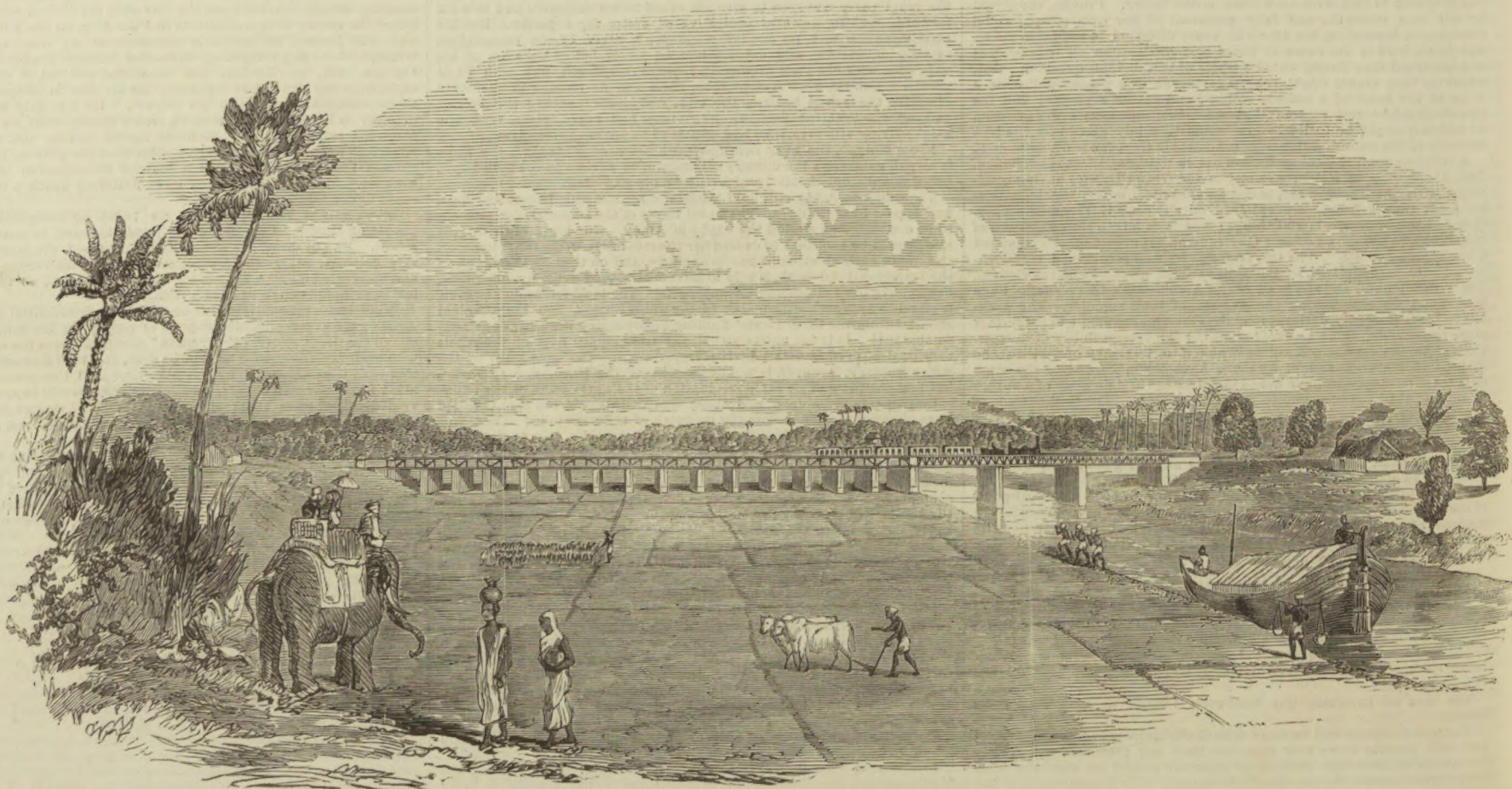
THE HUME TESTIMONIAL.

This elegant group of Plate has been presented, by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, to James Hume, Esq., in testimony of that gentleman's seven years' services as Honorary Secretary of the Society. The Plate consists of a Tea and Coffee Service, the several pieces of which bear designs of the following plants:—1. *Careya herbacea*—called after the late Rev. William Carey, D.D., Founder of the Society. 2. *Lycisterea formosa*—called after the late William Leycester, Esq., a civilian, very high in the East India Company's Bengal Service, the



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO JAMES HUME, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA.

Society's first President. *Roxburghia vividiflora*, *Dischidia Rafflesiana*—two plants named after two very celebrated authors: the late Dr William Roxburgh and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. Also, tea and coffee, in flower as well as fruit; the pitcher-plant, cotton-plant, coconut, and melon. The Plate has been beautifully manufactured by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street.



THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY: SURSUTTEE BRIDGE AND VIADUCT.

G O L D I N N E W Z E A L A N D .



CONFERENCE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WYNARD AND NATIVE CHIEFS, IN COROMANDEL HARBOUR.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELD.

THE New Zealand settlers were first led to search for gold in their country by an opinion of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the Government mineralogist, in New South Wales, expressed in the Geological Report of that gentleman, on the Australian Gold Fields; and which was to the effect that a similar geological formation to that of the auriferous mountains of California, and of Bathurst, N.S.W., might be expected to exist in the principal mountain ranges, extending in a direction north and south in New Caledonia and New Zealand.

About the month of June, 1852, some specimens of quartz from the vicinity of Wellington, Cook's Strait, were transmitted to Mr. Clarke, and were found by him to contain gold.

In October, 1852, the passengers of a vessel bound from California to Port Phillip, and wrecked upon the Feges, arrived in Auckland. A reward of about £1000 being at this time advertised at that settlement, by public subscription, for the discovery of an available gold field in the district; several of the Californian passengers commenced "prospecting" through the country.

Mr. Charles King, who had formerly been a settler in Auckland, and more recently a digger in California, was attracted to the vicinity of Coromandel Harbour, on the eastern side of the Frith of the Thames, by the peculiar craggy and bold character of the mountain summits there, and by the report of the quantity of quartz which existed in the beds of the streams. Upon washing a few dishfuls of earth, Mr. King at once discovered gold; and a subsequent examination convinced him and his brother, also from California, that the deposit was extensively

spread over the country. They at once, on the 18th of October, preferred their claim to the reward.

The gold field they reported to be on the western side of the dividing ridge between the Frith of the Thames and the Bay of Plenty. The spot on which they first found it, was near the source of the Kapanga stream, flowing into Coromandel Harbour, and about forty miles by sea from Auckland.

The gold-field was shortly afterwards visited by his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Wynard, and by a deputation of the Reward Committee: the latter reporting, on their return, that the gold actually existed in the bed of the Kapanga stream.

Active measures were immediately taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to allay the excitement created in the minds of the local natives by the circumstance of the discovery of gold on their lands; and they were



THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELD.—DISCOVERY OF GOLD NEAR THE SOURCE OF THE KAPANGA STREAM, ABOUT FORTY MILES FROM AUCKLAND.

happily induced to agree to leave the digging to the Europeans, and to employ themselves in extending their cultivations for the production of food for the diggers.

On the 9th of November Mr. Charles Heaphy crossed the mountain range to Arataonga Valley on the opposite coast, and found gold to be spread over the eastern slopes of the great range. The summit of the dividing range—an elevation of 2000 feet—Mr. Heaphy found to consist of a crest of quartz rock, which subsequent analysis proved to contain gold. Several parties of diggers from Auckland now commenced operations in the Kapanga Valley, meeting with various success. None, however, of these parties were properly equipped with necessary implements, and only two or three of them had ever seen gold washed, the maximum steady yield being half an ounce per diem to a party of four men.

The Kapanga is a brook about five yards broad, flowing in a rocky bed through a mountain ravine, densely wooded with tall kauri timber (See the Illustration). The diggings are two miles from Coromandel Harbour—a port accessible to the largest shipping.

From the imperfect means of gold-washing possessed by the diggers, and from the height of the water in the streams, the present yield of gold may not be considered a criterion of the richness of the deposit. When mechanical aid is brought to the assistance of the miner, and the work becomes systematised, there is every reason for the belief that the gold-fields will prove highly remunerative.

The gold is in dust and nuggets. The largest of the latter yet found weighs 1½ ounces, and consists of about equal weights of quartz and gold. Many nuggets of the size of a hazel-nut and of a French bean have been washed. The gold is found in nearly all the tributaries of the Kapanga, and has been traced over a district fifteen miles long by ten broad.

On the 15th November, as soon as it appeared that gold was in such quantity as to warrant the belief that it could be profitably worked, the Lieutenant-Governor again visited the spot; and the native chiefs having, at their own suggestion, met his Excellency and the Bishop of New Zealand in conference, measures for the registration of native boundaries, the maintenance of order, &c., were agreed to; as also others securing to the local natives an income from the profits of the gold-working (See the Illustration).

At this conference the firmest advocate for the adoption of the plan recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor was the chief Tanewha, an old man who remembers Captain Cook on his visit to Mercury Bay. Although upwards of ninety years old, this chief is not yet infirm; and he so retains his intellect as to possess unimpaired his influence over his tribe.

The sudden discovery of an extensive gold field is, in any place, a cause of excitement and change; and the more so in New Zealand, a country occupied by a powerful and warlike race of aborigines, on whose lands, and almost in whose settlements it was found. The discovery has, however, now transpired without the demonstration of even a warlike speech on the part of the half-savages who assembled to discuss in what manner they should cede the right of working the gold which existed around them; but who, nevertheless, expressed in forcible and determined words, their acquaintance with their rights and interest in the gold, and their expectation of a reasonable share in the revenue arising from its working. On such an arrangement, and with assurances of the protection of the law in their persons and property, they individually signed the agreement of cession, and resumed their occupation of the season's planting.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15th, 1853.

A short time since an expedition was privately fitted out here by about two hundred men to proceed to Guaymas, and take forcible or "fillibuster" possession of the Mexican state of Sonora. The affair was kept as quiet as possible; but it leaked out, and many were aware of what was going forward. The authorities, however, took no notice till the vessel was nearly ready for sea; when, without any previous warning, she was seized by a detachment of the U.S. troops, acting under orders from General Hitchcock, the Commander of the Forces on the Pacific, who had received private advice from Washington, instructing him to prevent any armed force leaving this port. The vessel that the "fillibusters" had chartered was the British brig *Arrow*; she was found to have on board a large supply of arms and munitions of war, and stores for a long period. These agrarian robbers are thus for a time stopped; but, without doubt, the point is not given up by them; the rich unworked mines and the fertile lands of Sonora offer to their grasping and dishonest wishes too desirable a booty; but they will have warm work before they come into possession. The Mexicans are well prepared for them; and the hate of old quarrels will stimulate them to exterminate, if possible, these American marauders.

From the Sandwich Islands we have information that the political agitators among the American residents have succeeded in influencing the King to dismiss his, to them, obnoxious Minister, Dr. Judd, and to choose one of their own partisans in his stead. The new Minister enters office pledged to do all in his power to secure the annexation of the kingdom to the United States, and so mischief and trouble may also be looked for in that quarter. In this state of affairs, and seeing the spirit which is actuating the Americans residing in the kingdom, the English and French Consuls have united, and made a joint protest to his Majesty, against his entering into any proceedings or negotiations for the annexation of his kingdom to any foreign power.

There has been a most disastrous fire at Sonora, an inland mining town of considerable size, property to the amount of 300,000 dollars having been destroyed. These fires cause a shudder of alarm to us who have suffered so severely in San Francisco; but now every day our risk of any extensive conflagration becomes less. Since the last large fire 600 brick buildings have been erected, and at this time as many more are in progress; and every building, with its thick walls, iron shutters, and reserves of water, is a complete fortress against any extensive fire. In the inland towns, too, wooden buildings are daily giving place to brick; and there these are the more necessary, for the excessive heat of the summer renders every inflammable substance ready to light with the smallest spark.

Clipper and other ships come to us so fast, that we have an immense influx of all kinds of goods. Store-ships and warehouse are full to overflowing; and the streets and fronts of the stores receive the surplus. The consequence is that scarcely an article of commerce is selling at prime cost, and serious fears begin to be generally entertained by the mercantile community that a commercial crisis is at hand. We have, too, at this time, a more than usual number of English ships in the harbour; and, as they lie moored by the side of the graceful clippers, they contrast most unfavourably, and present anything but a gratifying spectacle to our national pride. The clippers discharge their cargoes in as good condition and every package as clean as if just delivered from the warehouse; while the large majority of English ships that are sent to this port are the vilest old tubs afloat, and positively a disgrace to our country. They discharge their freight in such a wretched condition—so dirty and so damaged by salt-water, that the merchant to whom it is consigned is often ashamed to offer it for sale.

The *Julia Ann* arrived here from Sydney three days since, having on board the Irish convict and rebel, Mitchel, and his wife and family. He had escaped from Van Diemen's land to Tahiti, and was brought on from that place in the *Julia Ann*. They are making a fuss with him here; and a grand complimentary dinner is to be given to him, at which John Bigler, the Governor of the State, is, with good taste, to preside. Mitchel does not intend to remain in California, but will shortly leave with his wife for New York.

The *Julia Ann* brings back a number of Californians from Australia, who are filling our city papers with abuse of the Australian colonies, and the sufferings and privations they have undergone in them. They say that Americans, and especially Californians, are badly treated; that indignities are constantly offered them; that the mines are far less productive than those of California; that the tone of moral society is infinitely worse than in this country; and that the merchants, upon the arrival of a cargo of American flour, conspired with the millers so to put down the price, that the flour was driven from the market back to the States.

The people of California seem determined to "put through" the Great Pacific Railroad, which is to connect us with the Eastern States. Meeting after meeting is held in this city; and last week we had a large convention of delegates from all parts of the State. They were in session for two days; but nothing of importance was accomplished beyond sending out several parties of surveyors to ascertain the most practicable route of the Sierra Nevada. This road we certainly shall have; but whether the Congress at Washington will appropriate any of the surplus national fund, or whether the gigantic undertaking is to be

the result of associated companies independent of the States, remains to be seen.

The mines continue to yield well; and the shipment of gold by this mail will be very heavy. As an example of the mining items in the provincial papers, I send you the following from the *Marysville Express* of yesterday:—

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—A gentleman just down from Texas Bar, on the Yuba river, informs us that the Allegheny company, consisting of ten men, took out in three days last week the following sums:—First day, 15 lb.; second day, 10 lb.; third day, 11 lb. He also informs us that the same claim has yielded heretofore more than fifty thousand dollars since it was first opened. The other claims on the bar are not paying anything extra.

That you may see what they are doing in quartz-mining, I clip the following from the *Grass Valley Telegraph* of this week:—

We enjoyed the pleasure of visiting the Empire Quartz Crushing Mill a few days ago, and, while there, were informed by one of the gentlemen associated with the company that out of 110 tons of quartz they received 95 lb. of amalgam; value \$980 dollars.

Also, we have been informed that the Helvetia Mining Company have realised in two days' crushing the neat little sum of 2500 dollars.

The gold at both these mills is well amalgamated, and beautifully re-torted.

IRELAND.

VICEREGAL COURT.—The Countess of St. Germans has, with her accustomed charitable feelings, ordered a large supply of winter clothing for the Christmas distribution among the poor of Castleknock and the surrounding neighbourhood.

ELECTION AT CLONMEL.—The election for Clonmel will probably take place on the 20th of December. Mr. John O'Connell is the only candidate; and, as the Leaguers have abandoned all idea of further opposition, it is not at all likely that any party will start a candidate.

MORE SALES OF IRISH LAND.—Portions of the fee-simple estates of the Earl of Bantry, in the county of Cork, were sold last week. The total sum realised for those estates, which embraced Bere Island, on the north side of Bantry Bay, was £82,310; and the aggregate amount of the sales was £94,360. The rates of purchase were considered very high.

The residue of the Knox estates, in the county of Mayo, comprising 26,000 statute acres, and yielding £2882 per annum, has also been sold, for the large sum of £73,486, or at the rate of twenty-nine years' purchase.

ROYAL FLAX SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The annual meeting of this society has been held in Belfast. The proceedings were highly satisfactory and encouraging, especially in regard to the evidence of the progress of flax cultivation in the southern districts, from whence some fine specimens were exhibited in the room.

IRISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This Company have succeeded in laying down from Ballycroyland Bay upwards of three miles of submarine wire, which is securely "buoyed," and intend to connect this line with the twenty-eight miles of iron wire on board the *Albert*, and run across to Port-o-Spail the first favourable opportunity.

RUN UPON A BANK.—There has been a complete "run" upon one of the savings banks in Dublin. The calls have amounted to the enormous sum of £40,000. The establishment is known to be solvent.

A CONVENT IN BELFAST.—The *News-Letter* says:—"It is stated that a house in Donegal-square is being fitted up for the reception of a Romish sisterhood. If this rumour prove correct, the spectacle of a convent established in Belfast, will be for the first time witnessed."

THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.—Mr. Warburton, R.M., in an official communication from the Castle, has had conveyed to himself, and the magistrates connected with the disturbed districts of the counties of Down and Armagh, the strong expression of the Lord-Lieutenant's high approval and appreciation of the prompt manner in which the late meeting of magistrates was convened, and for the measures suggested for the future preservation of the peace in the disturbed districts.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The magistrates of the north are calling upon the Executive for additional powers to repress crime and outrage in their district; and the Cork magistrates are asking for the withdrawal of the extra police force. The Lord-Lieutenant suggests for consideration whether it might not be advisable to withdraw one-half of the extra police now, and postpone the withdrawal of the remaining half until spring.

CONSPIRACY TO SHOOT LORD CLEMENTS.—The *Roscommon Gazette* reports:—"A warrant was issued three months ago against a person named Hugo Reynolds, as the man who had offered £5 to a certain person selected by a party to commit the horrid deed of murder. He was arrested on Wednesday week."

FATAL AFFRAY.—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, in a letter dated Moore, Nov. 27, gives an account of an affray which took place in the neighbourhood of that town on Thursday, in which one man lost his life, and another was seriously wounded. The parties engaged were principally tenants of Mr. Magan, M.P.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the fellows and others of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, in the rooms of the Horticultural Society, Regent-street; the Right Hon. Lord Colchester in the chair. The meeting was again very numerously attended, and amongst those present were Professor Herman Abich, of St. Petersburg; Sir Woodbine Parish, Lieut.-General Sir Georg Pollock, the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, the Hon. H. Spencer Law, the Earl of Sheffield, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., Mr. Brooketon, Mr. Arrowsmith, &c. Some thirty-two noblemen and gentlemen were elected fellows of the Society; and Dr. Shaw read a paper, by Lieut.-Gen. Jochims, being a description of "A Journey into the Balkan, or Mount Hæmus; with a Description of the Defiles through this celebrated Mountain Range, and a Comparison of the Routes pursued by Darius, Hystaspes, Alexander the Great, and Marshal Diebitch." After some introductory observations the paper went on to describe the journey from Constantinople, noticing the summer kiosks of the Sultan at the European Sweet Waters, and the abandoned redoubts thrown up in 1829, when Marshal Diebitch was advancing from Adrianople on Stamboul. In the course of his journey he visited the celebrated Banarshersa, which he found decidedly anti-reformist, and under the influence of the old Cafedshas, under whose standard many of the elder men had made various campaigns against the revolted Bayahs of Morea and Kartili. Sultan Mahmoud's memory was abhorred by some of them, as he was accused of unjustly taxing them, and for which they believed he would be called to account in the next world. With respect to the Taurus he adopts the following description given of it by Herodotus:—"The sources of the Taurus afford the best and clearest waters in the world. In prosecuting an expedition against Scythia, Darius, son of Hystaspes, the best and most amiable of men, Sovereign of Persia, and of all the continent, arrived here with his forces." He inquired in vain in many parts if the waters of the Taurus, whose crystal sources certainly are amongst the "best and clearest waters in the world," were still affirmed "to be an excellent remedy for various diseases, and particularly for ulcers, both in men and horses;" but "its sources, thirty-eight in number, issuing from the same rock, part of which are cold, and part warm," certainly exist in Banarshersa and in the village of Jena. He then went on to dispute the accuracy of the Austrian maps, and the course of the Aquanis, which was incorrectly laid down. He found that in those parts of the country which have been temporarily occupied by the Russian troops, the denomination of "Moscow" has given way to the less hostile appellation of "Russ," and was used both by Turks and Christians. After some other description of the geographical features of the country, it was intimated that he had been able to discover fifteen different passes through the Balkan, although not more than five are laid down in the maps of the most modern date; but the details on that subject, with the great political advantages, especially at the present time, to be derived from them, were reserved for the continuation of the paper at a future meeting. Mr. Hogg believed, at the present time, this was a paper of considerable importance, inasmuch as General Jochims had discovered several passes through the Balkan, never known before. The thanks of the society were then awarded to the author. Lord Colchester directed the attention of the meeting to a number of very beautiful paintings of scenes in Southern Africa, by Mr. Baines, who has recently returned from that country, and which have already been exhibited before her Majesty and Prince Albert. The meeting then adjourned.

CAB-DRIVERS' TICKETS.—A notice has been issued from the Metropolitan Police-office, requiring every driver of a hackney carriage to give a card with his number in the particular form and pattern inserted in the notice. The card is about an inch square, with the number printed in large figures; and the back of the card is so arranged that the proprietor may write his name and address thereon; so that he may be able to check the driver, to whom cards are given, and prevent the improper use, by other drivers, of cards with the number of his carriage. Proprietors of hackney carriages are requested to enforce upon the drivers the necessity of a strict compliance with the law, requiring a ticket to be given in every case to the hirer of the carriage when getting in, as this practice would give the public a facility in tracing carriages, and prevent drivers from being unjustly charged or suspected, in cases of complaint by hirers.

NEWGATE PRISON.—It is a complete quarry of stone, without any order or possibility of order in it. There are a vast number of rooms in it, over which there is no inspection whatever, and nothing as a prison can remedy it. It has a most imposing exterior, which is perhaps its greatest use as a deterrent from crime, and the worst possible interior. It was built in 1780, just after the riots.—*Captain Williams.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, an assemblage of official and other persons attended in the House of Lords. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Campbell.

The Royal Commission having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, and the officers of the House of Commons having appeared to represent the Commons,

The LORD CHANCELLOR declared the Parliament prorogued till the 3rd of January next.

The Parliament was prorogued accordingly.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS ABOUT THE NEW PENNY STAMPS.

The following is abridged from the "Popular Explanation of the Statute requiring a Stamp-duty of One Penny on Receipts and Orders for Money," issued by authority of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue. It well deserves general and attentive perusal:—

The public are requested to take notice that distinct stamps are prepared, having thereon respectively the words "Postage," "Receipt," "Draft," and that no stamp can be legally used except for the purpose so expressed.

RECEIPTS.

The stamp-duty payable upon a receipt given for any sum of money amounting to 40s. or upwards is 1d., to be paid by the person giving the receipt. The receipt may either be written upon stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp may be fixed to the paper upon which it is written; but in the latter case the person giving the receipt must himself cancel the stamp by writing his initials, or some portion of his signature, over it, before he delivers it, under a penalty of £10. A receipt cannot be made valid afterwards by affixing a stamp.

A person giving a receipt for money amounting to 40s. or upwards without a stamp, subjects himself to a penalty of £10; and if, when 40s. or upwards is paid, a less sum than 40s. be specified in the receipt, with the view to avoid the duty, or any other contrivance or device be used for the like purpose, a penalty of £50 will be incurred.

A party refusing to give a receipt incurs a penalty of £10. Any note, memorandum, or writing whatsoever, given upon the payment of money, signifying that an account has been discharged, or that money has been paid, or credit given, is a receipt liable to stamp duty.

Entries made by persons receiving money in pass books kept by the persons paying the money, or receipts; and for every such entry made without affixing a stamp, and writing over the stamp as hereinbefore stated, where the payments amount to 40s. or upwards, a penalty of £10 is incurred.

On every occasion when money amounting to 40s. or upwards is paid, whether it be on a sale by auction or other ready money dealing, or the payment of wages, or on a transaction of any other kind or description, if any receipt be given, it must be on a stamp; and so, likewise, must a receipt for money paid on account.

RECEIPTS UPON BILLS OR NOTES.

Receipts written upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or orders for the payment of money, duly stamped, or upon bills of exchange drawn out of but payable in the United Kingdom, are exempt from duty.

In the case of bills drawn abroad, an unstamped receipt indorsed is valid only where the bill or note is duly stamped. A receipt, therefore, on an unstamped cheque, for the contents, is not valid without a receipt stamp.

LETTERS BY THE POST.

Letters by the post, acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, bank notes, or other promissory notes, or other securities for money, are exempt from receipt duty; but if the receipt of money be acknowledged, a stamp is required.

The exemption is confined to the mere acknowledgment of the safe arrival of such bills of exchange, bank notes, or other promissory notes or securities. It is not intended to give to the letter the effect of a discharge for money; but simply to authorise the receiver of the securities to convey to the sender the information that they have reached the hands of the person intended.

The documents, the safe arrival of which may thus be acknowledged by post without a receipt-stamp, are bank post bills, Bank of England and country bank notes, letters of credit, post-office orders, cheques, (stamped or unstamped), bills, drafts, and orders for payment of money of every description, whether due or not.

RECEIPT FOR TAXES.

By the recent act, receipts for land-tax, assessed taxes, and property and income-tax, are exempted from stamp-duty; but there is no exemption in any of the stamp acts of receipts for any other rates or taxes.

Special exemptions from receipt-duty contained in acts of Parliament are not affected by the recent act.

DRAFTS OR ORDERS.

A bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment to the bearer, or to order on demand, of any sum of money, of whatever amount, is chargeable with the stamp-duty of one penny, and may be written on stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp may be used.

All other bills of exchange, drafts, or orders at or after sight or after date, for the payment of money amounting to 40s. or upwards, are chargeable with stamp-duty as heretofore.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

No alteration has been made in the duties of promissory notes, except now that bankers' deposit notes or accountable receipts are not chargeable with duty, notwithstanding they import that interest is to be paid.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

All documents or writings usually termed letters of credit are declared by law to be bills, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, and chargeable with stamp duty, as bills of exchange, drafts, or orders.

A letter of credit payable on demand must be on a penny stamp; but if the credit be not given until a specified day, or until advised, it is a bill of exchange, payable after date, and must be stamped accordingly.

CHEQUES ON BANKERS.

A cheque on a banker payable to bearer on demand is not liable to stamp duty provided that it be issued within fifteen miles of the place where the banker carries on his business. That the place of issuing be duly specified in it, that it be dated on or before the day on which it is issued, and not after; and that it do not direct the payment to be made by a bill or note.

The place at which a cheque is to be considered as issued is that where the drawer parts with possession of it; and, if it be transmitted by him through the post, the place of issuing is that where it is posted.

An unstamped cheque drawn and issued as above may be circulated at any distance from the place of issue without affecting its validity. Thus, a cheque drawn in London upon a London banker may be sent by post from London to Glasgow, or elsewhere, and negotiated there for any period.

Persons residing beyond the distance of fifteen miles from their bankers, whether such residence be occasional or permanent, ought to be at all times provided with stamps, as any infringement of the law subjects them to a penalty.

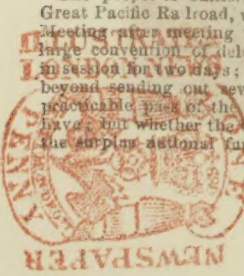
A draft irregularly issued cannot be afterwards made valid by affixing a stamp to it.

The object and effect of crossing a cheque with the name of a banker seem to be much misunderstood, inquiries being frequently made of the board respecting the practice in reference to the receipt stamp duties. A cheque is not in any way affected by being thus crossed; the crossing merely amounts to a request to the banker not to pay the cheque, except through a banker; but this request he may altogether disregard; it does not, and is not intended to import a receipt, and neither creates a necessity for a stamp, nor makes a stamped receipt unnecessary.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The accounts received from the manufacturing districts are far from satisfactory. Throughout Lancashire there has been a continued tendency to diminished activity; and in several districts the manufacturers have come to a resolution to work only four days a week, instead of six. According to the notices already given, 40,000 operatives will be affected by this measure, irrespective of the 60,000 who have so long suffered from the strike. The general wages movement, we regret to find, continues in operation to the prejudice of all concerned. Although on the whole the accounts of the industrial state of the entire kingdom are better than could possibly have been hoped under existing circumstances, the high prices of food and fuel are beginning to be strongly felt amongst the labouring classes.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CHALLENGER."—The *Challenger*, a Thames-built clipper, has arrived in the Downs, from China, with a further supply of new teas. The *Challenger* sailed from Shanghai in company with the Yankee clipper ship *Nightingale*, which she fairly beat in the run home, but her passage is not equal to that of the *Cairngorm*. The *Challenger* made the most rapid voyage of the season, last year, from Shanghai, and she has made the present one in three days less time.

FORGERY ON A LIVERPOOL BANK.—On the 18th of October last a bill of £1540, drawn by Mr. M'Curran, and purporting to be accepted by Sir David Roche, of Limerick, who is extensively engaged in flour and corn operations in the south of Ireland, was cashed at the Borough Bank. The bank officials had not the slightest suspicion that the acceptance was a forgery until, on the presentation of the bill, Sir David Roche repudiated it, and denied having any knowledge of the party by whom it was drawn. It was accordingly returned protested, and then the fact that a forgery had been committed by Mr. M'Curran was clearly established. Up to the present, the forger has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police.



RUSKIN ON ARCHITECTURE.*

We noticed the first volume of Mr. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," containing "The Foundations," at the time of its appearance, two years ago; we did so in but a casual manner, however, and with reference more to the author's descriptive style, and the powerful episodes in which his pages abound, than to any doctrines they were intended to inculcate. Indeed, to say the truth, we did not gather enough from that first portion of Mr. Ruskin's labours to satisfy us as to the specific doctrinal points which he had in view; or, indeed, that he had any comprehensive theory to establish. The title certainly was as mystical as anything in the range of romance; and the author's intention to say many things in his preface which perhaps might have thrown a light upon his subject, was abandoned at the last moment. It was hardly for us to suppose that, in the course of a critical examination of the details of the "Stones of Venice," the result of general observations during a long course of years, the author intended to frame a general treatise upon the history and principles of architecture, and to fix the relative merits of its various styles and periods. We say this advisedly, and more especially in regard to the stones of Venice, than those of many other places which might have been chosen, because of the accidental and peculiar circumstances under which the buildings of Venice were reared, and, we may add, the absence of distinct and original character in the architecture of Venice at any period. The stones of Venice, though their massive grandeur is very imposing when reflected in the dark surface of the Laguna, and their sculptured details very rich, beautiful, and interesting, are of no particular age or style, but rather a mixture of all the styles prevailing in the darker period of the middle ages, down to the darkest hour just before the dawning of the revival. At the beginning, indeed, some of the identical blocks themselves were brought from the ruins of more ancient buildings on the main land—buildings erected when there was a style, or the remains of certain styles; and the innumerable changes of fashion which Venice subsequently exhibited, came to her generally at second hand from the Continent also, and were arbitrarily applied in patching up existing buildings, without regard to fitness in the result, or the inherent virtues and principles of the several styles themselves.

Whilst we can go a long way with Mr. Ruskin in his admiration of the barbaric and confused—we must add, the prodigal, and sometimes tawdry, magnificence of Byzantine art—many curious specimens of which exist at Venice—we cannot help recollecting that the remains of Byzantine architecture in Venice are of a date not much earlier (the twelfth century) than when, in all the rest of Europe, that style was about to be superseded by the Pointed, or Gothic; that these remains are to a great extent factitious, and mixed up with additions of later date; whilst fine buildings of pure Byzantine architecture, of various dates from the sixth to the twelfth century, are to be found in Constantinople, in Asia Minor, in Italy, in Germany, in short, wherever the arts of civilisation had made themselves felt. And if the buildings of Venice be but of very inferior importance as samples of the Byzantine, much less are they even noticeable as types of the Gothic school; it being precisely at Venice that Gothic architecture in its purity and completeness was less known and less employed than in almost any other part of Europe. Indeed, little more than some of the decorative forms were adopted of Gothic—the structural principles never attempted—and these, are seen for the most part, strangely placed between Byzantine remains and Renaissance additions, the latter abounding everywhere. If, then, by "The Stones of Venice," we are to understand the architecture of Venice, as a definite and recognizable style, that architecture dates from the end of the fifteenth century, and its characteristics are as different from Byzantine and Gothic, as those two are from one another; the principal masters in it being San Michele, Sansovino, and Palladio; whose well-known works have found a succession of imitators in this country, beginning with Inigo Jones, and ending with—no, our list of lath-and-plaster decorators is not yet closed.

The object of Mr. Ruskin, however, in producing these three very portly tomes, is—1st, to assert the superiority of Byzantine over Classic architecture; 2ndly, the superiority of Gothic architecture over both; and, 3rdly, to denounce the Classic, or, as he calls it, the Renaissance school, as an abomination in itself, to be execrated and outlawed by all sane and honest men; and, with singular perverseness, he selects Venice as the field for examples of these three positions.

In his third volume, and in his concluding observations, he thus lays down the steps to be taken, as preliminary even to the attempt to establish a healthy school of architecture in this country:—

First, let us cast out, utterly, whatever is connected with the Greek, Roman, or Renaissance architecture, in principle or in form. We have seen above, that the whole mass of the architecture founded on Greek or Roman models, which we have been in the habit of building for the last three centuries, is utterly devoid of all life, virtue, honourableness, or power of doing good. It is base, unnatural, unfruitful, unenjoyable, and impious. It is in its origin, proud and unholily in its revival, paralysed in its old age; yet making prey, in its dotage, of all the good and living things that were springing around it in their youth, as the dying and desperate King, who had long fenced himself so strongly with the towers of it, is said to have filled his failing veins with the blood of children; an architecture invented, as it seems, to make plagiarists of its architects, slaves of its workmen, and Sybarites of its inhabitants; an architecture in which intellect is idle, invention impossible, but in which all luxury is gratified, and all insolence fortified; the first thing we have to do is to cast it out, and shake the dust of it from our feet for ever. Whatever has any connection with the five orders, or with any one of the orders, whatever is Doric, or Ionic, or Tuscan, or Corinthian, or Composite, or in anywise Grecized or Romanized, whatever betrays the smallest respect for Vitruvian laws, or conformity with Palladian work, that we are to endure no more; to cleanse ourselves of these "cast-clouts and rotten rags," is the first thing to be done in the court of our prison. Then, to turn our prison into a palace is an easy thing. We have seen above, that, exactly in the degree in which Greek or Roman architecture is lifeless, unprofitable, and unchristian, in the same degree our own ancient Gothic is animated, serviceable, and faithful. We see that it is flexible to all duty, enduring to all time, instructive to all hearts, and holy in all its offices. It is capable alike of all lowliness and all dignity; fit alike for cottage porch or castle gateway; in domestic service, familiar; in religious, sublime; simple and playful, so that childhood may read it; yet clothed with a power that can awe the mightiest and exalt the loftiest of human spirits; an architecture that kindles every faculty in its workmen, and addresses every emotion in its beholder; which with every stone that is laid on its solemn walls, raises some human heart a step nearer heaven, and which, from its birth, has been incorporated with the existence, and in all its form is symbolical of the faith, of Christianity. In its architecture let us henceforward build—like the church, the palace, and the cottage; but chiefly let us use it for our civil and domestic buildings. These, once ennobled, our ecclesiastical works will be exalted together with them; but churches are not the proper scenes for experiments in untried architecture, nor for exhibitions of unaccustomed beauty.

We reprint this passage, though rather long for extract, instead of making a selection of shorter passages to make up a general summary of our author's position. In taking the liberty to examine that position we beg to observe that we shall confine ourselves to the subject as an architectural question, declining to discuss abstract fancies of moral or religious import, which Mr. Ruskin seeks to mix up with it, but which we consider far too serious for such an association.

Before proceeding to criticism of Mr. Ruskin's numerous assertions, we would impress the reader with a notion of the manner and light in which, in our opinion, the subject of architecture, both historically and critically, should be considered. In architecture, as in all the other arts of life, there has been no absolute period of beginning, no absolute dates of change; it being the result of the growth of ages, and the changing

requirements of successive generations: one style or school has followed upon those which preceded it, borrowing more or less from all, until it becomes impossible to fix the line of demarcation between one style and another, by which all that is respectively due to each may be certainly allotted, leaving the elements of the others complete.

Mr. Ruskin, in his earliest references, goes only back so far as to Greek art; but Greek art itself grew out of Egyptian, Indian, Assyrian, whence all the types were formed, variously modified. These materials, however, the Greeks reduced to order and proportion, and in their hands they became what have since been acknowledged as the models of excellence. Transformed to Rome in the time of her greatness, the architecture of the Greeks received some modifications and additions, amongst the latter notably the arch. In the days of Rome's decline, Romanised Greek art was carried back to Greece, and became Byzantine: a magnificent example of which exists to this day, after a lapse of twelve centuries, in the Mosque of St. Sophia. Upon the final destruction of Rome, and afterwards of the Byzantine Empire, their art examples and art practitioners were scattered over the face of the earth; the old elements of art were thrown together in new combinations, receiving new accessions from the north of Europe, and from the plains of the Saracen until, at last, from the resolution of the conflicting tendencies of all, uprose the sublime, the richly-varied, the elaborate, and eminently scientific Gothic; in which the principles of the arch and of vaulting were carried out to their extremest limits in the groined ceiling of the cathedral nave, and the decorative resources of the chisel lavished upon the cathedral porch, the cathedral altar and choir, and the monastic cloister. Each of these styles served its particular purpose, and lived its time: there was a family affinity between them all; and he who cannot see points of interest and of beauty in them all, must have a limited capacity for poetic enjoyment—if, indeed, he can pretend to any taste for what concerns Art beyond its surface. And if it be true of architecture, as of other arts, that the demand regulates the supply; that the changes in its structural arrangement and outward forms have all been in obedience to the particular requirements of successive ages; it follows that, to attempt to forcibly resuscitate a dead style, and to thrust it into the place of a legitimate successor, must be an absurd and thankless battling against the natural order of events. To apply this remark simply to the Gothic style. That style lived to a ripe age: fostered by wealth and religious fervour, it achieved the highest perfection in structural contrivance and decorative taste. Like all favoured arts, towards the end of its career it began to betray extravagancies, eccentric conceits of form, and meretricious ornamentation, which too clearly foretold its fall; when, contemporaneously, the public mind also took a sudden turn. Religious fervour was lost in intellectual and selfish enjoyment; the hoarded wealth was no longer applied to build and decorate the cathedral and the monastery; and Gothic architecture—the architecture *par excellence* of the Christian temple—was, under our Tudors, modified and humiliated to the requirements of the Palatial hall; and, in the mercantile era of the last of that family, became entirely lost in the stunted outline, the purely domestic architecture known as Elizabethan. It was under these circumstances, so humiliating to art, that the applicable virtues of Greek, or Greek-Roman architecture, already largely brought into use on the Continent, made their way into this country also, under Jones, Wren, and others. That they have not been so fairly handled or so richly endowed with us as in Italy and France, is no fault of the style, but of ourselves; and whilst we may denounce the lath-and-plaster tawdriness of the Renaissance villa, as well as the lath-and-plaster absurdities of modern "carpenters" Gothic, we cannot consent, with Mr. Ruskin, to "cast out utterly whatever is connected with the Greek, Roman, or Renaissance architecture in principle or in form," being imbued with deep-rooted reverence for the Parthenon and St. Peter's, and forced to the acknowledgment of appropriate stateliness and the merit of the convenient arrangement in the Roman and Florentine Palazzi.

We will not enter upon a war of words upon the subject; reserving for a future occasion to examine the grounds upon which Mr. Ruskin levels such serious charges as those of "baseness, lifelessness, impiety, unnaturalness, unfruitfulness, &c.," against all architecture that "has any connection with the five orders, or any one of the five orders." But we will conclude our present notice by suggesting to Mr. Ruskin that he is in error as to the convertibility of the Gothic to domestic purposes: that neither the dimensions, nor the materials usually found in the secular buildings of the humbler class are equal to the requirements of that style; and that it is a desecration of its lofty resources to attempt to accommodate them to the palace and the cottage; besides, that, when so accommodated, the resulting work is not so convenient as if all the Gothicism had been left out.

Mr. Ruskin's error arises from a misconception of the essential characteristics—a want of acquaintance with the very genius, of Gothic architecture, as we are prepared to prove in a subsequent paper. In the meantime, we conclude our present notice by remarking that Mr. Ruskin is strangely in error, historically, as to the extent to which Gothic architecture was applied, when he exclaims, "We have destroyed the goodly architecture of our cities; we have substituted one wholly devoid of beauty and meaning," in place of Gothic; and again—"It needs but little inquiry into the spirit of the past to ascertain what, once for all, I would desire here clearly and forcibly to assert—that, wherever Christian church architecture has been good and lovely, it has been merely the perfect development of the common dwelling-house architecture of the period." If he will examine the records of the domestic architecture of the past in England, France, Germany—Europe in general, he will find abundant grounds to re-consider this hasty and sweeping assertion: he will find that Gothic church architecture was a speciality, being completely distinct from every other structural arrangement—very distinct, even, from the style used in the palace of the monarch, and the castellated mansion of the proud noble; and still more widely distinct from the "common dwelling-house architecture of the period" during which Gothic architecture was in vogue—the materials of which were mud and wattle (occasionally wood) for the walls, and thatch for the roofs. The use of brick in dwelling-houses, was a rare novelty, even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—so much so, that the few instances of it are recorded as marvels by the historians of the time; and the stately piles of Westminster, of York, of Salisbury, and of Cologne, were as much matters of pride and wonderment to the bourgeois of the day in which they were reared, as they have been to succeeding generations.

(To be continued.)

WHAT THE MASON HAS DONE.—Centuries before the dawn of civilisation in the Empires of the West, he constructed those monuments of rude but magnificent grandeur which mouldered on the banks of the Ganges and the Nile. It was he who reared the stately temples to Minerva and Jupiter, which are so inseparably associated with all that is noble in Grecian philosophy—all that is beautiful in Grecian art. And in the dark ages which followed the downfall of western civilisation, when the temples of Rome were ruined, the palaces of the Caesars plundered, the Pantheon despoiled, the amphitheatres laid waste, it was he who reared up the noble piles of Christian architecture which ushered in a new era in the history of the world, and another and a more beneficent period of human existence.—*The Builder.*

CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.—Many charitable persons, and particularly naval officers, have of late been extensively defrauded by an impostor who sends letters in the names of various naval officers professing to have formerly served with the person to whom he applies. The handwriting is the same in all cases seen, though many different names have been assumed; and a copy of a "distress warrant" is usually enclosed, with a request that the answer may be directed to a post-office named—the whole case being an entire fiction.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

WILLIAM LEGGE, FOURTH EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

The death of this nobleman occurred on the 22nd ult., at Painshill, his family seat, in Staffordshire. His Lordship was born Nov. 29, 1784, the eldest son of George, third Earl, K.G., by Frances, his wife, daughter of Henneage, Earl of Aylesford. He married—first, April 25, 1821, Frances-Charlotte, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot; and, secondly, October 25, 1828, Frances, second daughter of George, fifth Viscount Barrington. By the former, who died October 4, 1828, he had an only son, William Walter, Viscount Lewisham, now fifth Earl of Dartmouth; and by the latter, who died Aug. 12, 1849, he has left a numerous issue.

The first Peer of the Legge family (originally enriched by commerce in London) was George Legge, a naval and military officer of eminence, who was created Baron Dartmouth in 1682. His Lordship was sent, as Admiral of the whole English fleet, to demolish Tangier; and subsequently enjoyed, in an especial degree, the favour of King James II. His son, William, first Earl of Dartmouth, was one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain on the demise of Queen Anne. From him the nobleman whose death we record was fourth in descent.

MARY, DOWAGER LADY ARUNDELL, OF WARDOUR.

This excellent and much-respected lady, widow of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, died recently at Argyll-street, Regent-street, aged 73. Her Ladyship was third daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, Esq., of Aves, in Sussex, Attorney-General of Barbadoes, grandson (by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heir of Robert Burnett, Esq., of Bishop Burnett's family) of Henry Jones, Esq., who derived his descent from Ednawain Bendew, founder of the Thirteenth Noble Tribe of North Wales.

Lady Arundell's marriage took place in 1806 (she was Lord Arundell's second wife), and its issue consisted of two sons and a daughter, Mary, who married, in 1828, Sir Richard Digby Neave, Bart., and died in 1849.

SIR T. J. CLAVERING, BART.

SIR THOMAS JOHN CLAVERING, BART., of Axwell, in the county of Durham, was the representative of one of the oldest baronetcies in the north of England, its creation dating as far back as 1661. Sir Thomas was the eighth baronet: he was the eldest son of George Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft, the sixth baronet's second son, and he succeeded his uncle, the seventh baronet, the 14th October, 1794. Sir Thomas John Clavering, in 1798, raised, at his own expense, a troop of yeomanry; he was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1817. He married, the 21st August, 1791, Clara, daughter of John de Gallais, Count de la Sabie, of Anjou, by whom he has had issue, an only son, his successor, and two daughters, both married to foreign barons of family and distinction. Sir Thomas died at Clifton on the 11th ult., in the eighty-second year of his age.

LADY CAROLINE SANFORD.

LADY CAROLINE ANNE SANFORD was the second daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, and the sister of the late and the present Earls. She was married, the 21st June, 1841, to Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., of Nynhead, Somersetshire. Lady Caroline expired at Brighton, after a long illness, on the 26th ult. Her deathbed was surrounded by her husband and several members of her Ladyship's attached family; among whom were her brother-in-law and sister, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BRADFORD, G.C.B.

This gallant veteran, who served with honour in some of the most glorious battles of the Peninsula, died on the 28th ult., in Eaton-square. Sir Thomas Bradford was the son of Thomas Bradford, Esq., of Ashdown, Sussex, by his wife, a daughter of William Otter, Esq., of Welham, Notts. He entered the army, as Ensign, on the 20th of October, 1793, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. He was employed as an Assistant Adjutant-General with the army in Hanover, under Lord Cathcart, in 1805; and, during the campaign in South America, was present at the attack and siege of Monte Video, and at the attack on Buenos Ayres. In June, 1808, he was appointed to the Adjutant-General's department of the army in Portugal, and was at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna. He commanded a brigade of the Portuguese army from the end of 1811 to the general peace of 1814; and was engaged in most of the great actions of that period. Sir Thomas had received a cross and one clasp for Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive. He was made a General on the 23rd November, 1841; and Colonel of the 4th (the King's Own) Regiment of Foot on the 7th February, 1846—which post he held at his death. Sir Thomas was twice married; and leaves, by his first marriage, two sons and three daughters. Sir Thomas, at the time of his death, was seventy-six years old. He was brother of the late Sir Henry Holles Bradford, K.C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, who died in 1816, from a wound received at Waterloo.

THE REV. H. B. WILSON.

THE Rev. Dr. Harry Bristow Wilson, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Apostle, the eldest clergyman in the metropolis, died some days since, in the eightieth year of his age. The rev. gentleman was born on the 23rd of August, 1774, and was for many years a master of the Merchant Tailors' School. On the 2nd of August, 1816, he was collated by Archbishop Sutton to the Rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Apostle, which he held till the day of his death, a period of thirty-seven years. He was, shortly prior to his demise, about retiring from the active duties of his profession, and had obtained the permission of the Bishop of London to appoint a curate, who should take the sole charge of the parish. In a letter recently addressed to his parishioners, Dr. Wilson, however, expressed a hope that he might die in the reading-desk, or at the communion-table, and that he might be interred in the church without being taken home, adding, that a London incumbent, whom he had for years esteemed as a friend, had promised to read the burial-service over him.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late W. Parsons, Esq., of Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, who died in December, 1852, bequeathed to the following public institutions these handsome legacies:—British and Foreign Bible Society, £500, Religious Tract Society, £500; London Missionary Society, £500; Surrey Chapel Benevolent Society, £100; Southwark Sunday School Society, £100; Mazepond Sunday School, £100; Infant School of Zion Chapel, Gravesend, £50. The above legacies are by the will directed to be paid free of legacy duty, and are now in course of payment by the executors.

THE LATE FOGS.—The dense fogs which have prevailed lately have caused considerable detention to the steamers plying between Bristol, Newport, and Cardiff. The *Swift*, for Cardiff, did not start from Monday to Wednesday. The *Dart* missed her due time every tide from Newport to Bristol. The *Avon*, screw steamer, was, however, the most unfortunate, as on her voyage from Newport to Bristol she went ashore at the round point in the Bristol river, in endeavouring to avoid the *Jenny Jones*. No injury was sustained by the vessel or passengers, the latter having safely landed just after she struck. The fog was so dense at the time that steamers passing were not observed by each other.

ART AMONG THE PEOPLE.—A circular to the masters of schools throughout the kingdom, in connection with the department of Science and Art, has been issued with a view to collect evidence as to the best modes now practised of affording elementary instruction in drawing. The masters are desired to express their opinion—1. As to the extent to which they consider drawing can be taught to a child in one hour a week, or, considering vacations, &c., about forty hours a year. 2. The process in detail by which such instructions can best be given. 3. The character of the examples to be used, and some definition of the stages in which they should be used.

BELLE SAUVAGE.—A Philadelphia Correspondent asks whether Blue Bell, Blue Anchor, &c., are corruptions of some other emblem, such as that which in London transformed *La Belle Sauvage* into the Bell Savage. This is not the fact. The Bell Savage on Ludgate-hill was originally kept by one Isabella Savage. A contemporary historian, writing of one of the leaders in a rebellion in the days of Queen Mary, says, "He then sat down upon a stone, opposite to Bell Savage's Inn."—*Notes and Queries.*

* The "Stones of Venice." By John Ruskin. Vol. II. "The Sea-stories." Vol. III. "The Fall." Smith, Elder, and Co.



TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE.

TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Coffee-houses in all the Oriental towns are great places of resort; they are a sort of clubs, where the miscellaneous population resort to while away the forenoon, and talk over the gossip of the day. The seats are a sort of benches, cushioned, placed along three sides of the apartment; and there sit men of various ages and all nations, cross-legged, looking very grave, interchanging occasional observations; now smoking the *tchibouk* or *narghile*; now sipping the tiny cup of coffee. This coffee of Turkey, by the way, is an abominable compound, and very much overrated in the estimation of those who have not tasted it. It is generally made fresh for each customer; the coffee provided being poured into a small pot holding about half a gill, then boiled, and poured, grounds and all, into a tiny cup about as big as an egg-cup. The coffee then has to be carefully sipped; the grounds remaining, and standing nearly half-way up the cup. Many of the Coffee-houses are barbers' shops also; so that the miscellaneous character of the assemblies which take place in them may be imagined.

HIRSOVA.

HIRSOVA, the ancient Carsium, is a small town in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, between Czernawoda and Ibrail, which are a short

distance above Galatz, in Moldavia, and on the left bank of the river. It is picturesquely situated at the opening of a defile between two eminences, from one of which frown the ruins of a Turkish castle. The town was long ago destroyed, in the war with the Russians, and now consists of a small collection of mud huts. The Danube, at this point is very broad, being split into several channels by numerous small islands, which continue nearly all the way to Galatz, and render the navigation intricate.

TRAVELLING IN WALLACHIA.

OUR Engraving gives a fair, and not exaggerated idea, of the fatigues and dangers of travelling in Wallachia, particularly in bad weather. The particular scene is in the passage of the Bouzeo, in the neighbourhood of Buckarest. The horses are strong and good, but the roads are very bad. The postillions use all their energies, shouting, flogging to get their teams along; and, rolling fearfully about from side to side, the carriage at length reaches the top of an ascent, or the end of a rut or hole. On arriving at the post-house for a relay, the postillions call out their horses by name, who come out very docilely, and submit to be harnessed.

The western part of Wallachia is generally mountainous, and the hills reach to the banks of the Danube. A great part of the country, especially in the north, is covered with forests—firs, oaks, and beeches.

In the elevated part of the country there are extensive pastures. In the level and marshy parts there is excellent pasture for cattle, of which great numbers are annually fattened. The tributaries of the Danube have their sources in the Carpathians, and their direction is south in the western part of the country, south-east in the middle part, and east in the eastern parts. Of these the Janolitza, or Yanolitza, comes from the Carpathians, near the Tomost Pass: at first it runs south for thirty miles, and afterwards south-east, east, and north-east, till it reaches the Danube, a little below Hirsova. The Boza comes from Transylvania, flows through the pass of Bozan, or Buza, and joins the Sereth twelve miles above the junction of this river with the Danube, after an easterly course of 120 miles. All these rivers are navigable for barges; but the navigation is rendered impracticable in many places by rocks, shallows, and other obstacles. Besides the larger rivers, there are many smaller streams which traverse the country. In the marshy districts there are several large lakes, formed by branches of the Danube; and in the rainy season, or when the snow on the Carpathians melts, the low tracts along the Danube are inundated for many miles in breadth.

Bucharest, or more correctly Bukaresht, is the capital of Wallachia. The road from thence into Kronstadt, in Transylvania, leads through Tergovist, on the Jalonitza. Giurgevo, on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, we have already described. Krajova, or Krayowa, a fine town, has considerable commerce: it is situated on the Shyl, in the centre of Little Wallachia; or the western part of Wallachia, between the Alata in the east, and Hungary and the Danube on the west. Krajova is generally called the capital of Little Wallachia.



HIRSOVA, ON THE DANUBE.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF,

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN
THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The participation by comparatively unknown men in great enterprises renders, for the time, their names as notorious as the deeds in which they take a part. Some warriors make opportunities for themselves; others have to wait until distinction is thrust upon them. If the occasion had not called them into action, it is probable that their previous deeds—whether in diplomacy or in the routine of home service—would have remained unrecorded; and we need only refer to our own Army or Navy List for proofs of the capriciousness of fortune, in leaving military or naval men at the zero of distinction, or raising them to the zenith. The names of Prince Menschikoff and Prince Gortschakoff stand out at this moment in bold relief in Russian contemporary history; and yet it is doubtful whether the British public would ever have had the hard necessity of pronouncing them, if the battalions of the Russian empire had not been arrayed against Turkey. Certainly, the name of Menschikoff has its *souvenirs*. The reader of Russian history could not fail to have his attention arrested by the exploits of the first Prince Menschikoff, in the reign of Peter the Great; or to be struck by the great talents to which he owed his rise, or by the ignominy of his fall. In tracing the career of Prince Gortschakoff, there is an absence of that ancestral fame which renders the deeds of the present Russian Plenipotentiary more memorable; and our sketch of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies will, therefore, necessarily be confined within smaller limits.

Of the actual date of the birth of Prince Gortschakoff we have not a record; but we believe it to have been later than the year 1792, and before the year 1796. In the year 1828, we find him serving in the artillery of the Imperial Guards; in 1829, he was nominated to the staff of the Kratsowski Corps, and he served with it in Silistria and at Schumla in that year. Of course we do not pretend to enter into a history of the war as it raged at that time between the Russians and the Turks. We confine ourselves to that portion with which Prince Gortschakoff was connected. Redschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier, being at that time in force at Schumla, the Governor of Silistria, menaced by the Russians, applied to him for assistance. Redschid created a division by an attack elsewhere, in the course of which the Turks showed a bravery quite equal to that which has lately excited so much surprise. General Diebitsch was compelled to march from Silistria on the 5th of June, with Count Pahlen's corps, to reinforce General Roth, while General Krassoffsky was left to continue the beleaguering of Silistria. Prince Gortschakoff was with his corps, and took part in the artillery operations. It was not until the 30th of June that breaches having been made, the commander of the fortress offered a capitulation, and at last the Pacha and his garrison surrendered as prisoners of war. The siege had lasted six weeks, and the Russians had 1260 men killed and wounded. No sooner was the reduction of Silistria accomplished, than General Krassoffsky's corps was ordered to Schumla; but he could not bring up his last men till the 15th July. Of Gortschakoff we find no special mention in the despatches; but he was actively engaged in all these operations, the object of which was to occupy the attention of Redschid Pacha while Diebitsch passed with the strength of his army across the Balkan. We find one engagement, when the Turks attacked Krassoffsky's corps, near Marasch, unsuccessfully. The last-named General had accomplished the object of his chief, in having engaged the attention of the Vizier, and yet kept up his communication with the main Russian army. Very shortly after, the treaty of Adrianople put an end to the war.

Prince Gortschakoff remained on the staff of the artillery, and in connection with Krassoffsky's corps, until 1831, when he was called upon to take part in the war in Poland. He was at this time one of the chief staff-officers of Count Pahlen. For his services during the campaign, he was made Lieutenant-General. As Commander-in-Chief of the Concentrated Artillery, he distinguished himself at various places during the campaign. At Grochow, the artillery were called more into play than they had hitherto been. Count Pahlen had been compelled to retreat before the Polish troops, when, by the concentration of a tremendous artillery force, the battle was turned once more in favour of the Russians. The artillery were under the command of Prince Gortschakoff. In the subsequent operations, during the advance on Warsaw, Prince Gortschakoff distinguished himself in an affair at



PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF,
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Ostrolenka, which sustained for a long time the fire of his artillery, till the Poles were compelled to abandon it, in flames. While the Russians subsequently crossed the river, Prince Gortschakoff protected the bridge with his artillery. Ultimately, he succeeded in maintaining the bridge, although the Poles claimed the victory on the day's whole operations. Diebitsch was suddenly taken off by the cholera, and was succeeded by Marshal Paskewitch, who continued the movements on Warsaw.

That capital was at length invested, and on the 7th September capitulated to the Russian General. Prince Gortschakoff distinguished himself during the siege, in which his office as commander of artillery rendered him a most important agent of the General-in-Chief. After the retreat of Count Soll, he was put on the staff of the active army. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of General of Artillery; and in 1846 was made Military Governor of Warsaw, which post he still continues to hold. He served in the Hungarian War of 1849, in which he took an important part, in the same branch of the service as in Poland and the Danubian provinces. In 1852 he represented Russia at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

On the occupation of the Danubian provinces during the present year, Prince Gortschakoff was appointed to the chief command of the Imperial forces. When he entered Wallachia, he published, under superior orders, a proclamation, to the effect that his Royal master had no design of conquest; and that the inhabitants would be in every way protected in their independence. Whether this was believed by him at the time we know not; but events soon showed that the Russian commander either had never intended to fulfil his promises, or that the power to do so had been taken from him by the necessities of war. The next act of Prince Gortschakoff, that in any way denoted his character, was his celebrated

appeal to the fanaticism of the Russians, ending with the memorable words, "Mort aux Pagans!" The reader will not have forgotten, either, his reply to Omer Pacha, when desired by that chief to evacuate the Principalities. "I have no orders," said he, "either to commence hostilities, to conclude peace, or to evacuate the Principalities."

Prince Gortschakoff has gradually risen from a comparatively subordinate rank in the artillery to very high posts. He is Aide-de-Camp General, General of Artillery, and Chief d'Etat Major of the active army. Besides being Military Governor of Warsaw, he is also the foremost member of the Council of Administration of the kingdom of Poland; and, in the absence of Prince Paskewitch d'Erivan, as the Namicks-tuk, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, it is his privilege to preside at the deliberations of the Council.

An elder brother of Prince Gortschakoff served in Germany and France, held a command in Diebitsch's army which went to Adrianople, and was, in 1839, named Governor-General of Western Siberia. A younger brother has distinguished himself in the diplomatic service. He was Chief Secretary of Legation in London in 1824; and was afterwards at Florence, Vienna, and Stuttgart. At the latter place he negotiated the marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga and the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The following interesting information relative to the Russian army (abridged from the *Morning Chronicle*) appears in a letter from Sir C. Shaw, who is now at the seat of war on the Danube:—

The officers of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers of the Imperial Guard have the same impolitic and unfair privileges as the officers of the British Foot Guards; an ensign having the rank of lieutenant, a lieutenant that of captain, and a captain the rank of lieutenant-colonel, of the line. All the officers of the Imperial Guard must be nobles. The Emperor of Russia, with the desire and hope that the Imperial Guard officers may be kept on a level, as to military character, with those of the line, obliges each officer of the Imperial Guard to serve three years in the army of the Caucasus, where they are daily engaged in actual harassing warfare. The privates of all the Imperial Guard are chosen for their height; and the officers must also be tall, in order not to disfigure the appearance of a regiment by the officers being about one half of the size of the men on their right and left, and having helmets or grenadier caps larger than their bodies. We have our Scots Greys, and the Life Guards on black horses; but the Russians have whole battalions of Guards, not only of the same size, but all the men with light hair and blue eyes; all other battalions with brown hair and black eyes, all having a similar expression—producing the same effect on the superficial observer as the Elgin marbles did on the famous Ayrshire sculptor Thom, who, being asked by the celebrated Chantrey his opinion of these famed statues, answered:—"Faith, no muckle; they hae aa got yae nose" (Anglice—"Faith, not very much; they have all got the same sort of nose"). The barracks of the Imperial Guards are beautifully arranged, and have attached to them kitchen-gardens, which the men are encouraged to cultivate. They do this to such perfection that their messes are not only abundantly supplied with the best of vegetables, but selling the surplus allows them to add a large sum to their regimental fund.

I believe there has been no change in the Russian pay since 1830. A Russian private receives the yearly pay of £1 12s. 6d.; a Prussian soldier, £4 15s.; and a French, from £5 8s. to £9 4s.; a lieutenant-general in the Russian service receives £180 per annum, being equal to a first captain in Prussia. An ensign in the British service (the worst paid man in it) receives as much pay as the best paid colonel in Russia; a Russian captain gets £60 per annum, while a British lieutenant receives about double the sum. Other Russian officers connected with the staff of the army are paid in similar proportion, and this miserable pay of the officers may account for much of the sufferings of the Russian soldiers, and for the comparatively few bayonets and sabres brought into the field. Although the Russian soldier's pay is bad, if his rations were served out to him according to the "Regulation List," they would be nearly as well off as the British soldier. Besides, another great confusion arises from the number of different nations in the same regiment, as for instance, flour to make 1½ lb. of bread may be sufficient for the men from the south of Russia, while those who come from the far north and vicinity of Archangel are scarcely contented with 7 lbs. of bread, the northern inhabitants eating more than the southern. When troops are quartered in villages, a month's rations are drawn at a time, and given to the peasants in whose houses the troops are quartered, and they are then obliged to feed the soldiers well. On the borders of the Black Sea, and towards the



TRAVELLING IN WALLACHIA.

Caucasus, the climate is so unhealthy, that, at certain seasons of the year, coffee, tea, wine, and spirits are served out to the troops. All accounts state that the pay of the Russian functionaries is by no means sufficient for their luxurious style of living. The bodies of troops are cantoned at great distances; thus the difficulty to find out the truth is very great; and it is not to be wondered at that they give in false returns, and draw pay and rations for more men than are actually in the quarters. The Emperor Nicholas is well aware of this system; and he is continually on the move, so as to come unexpectedly and suddenly upon the authorities, and to judge from personal observation; but it is impossible for any one man to prevent great abuses occurring over such an immense extent of country.

I still maintain that though the army of Russia may be formidable in numbers, yet, on account of her discontented subjects and her extensive frontier, inhabited by hostile tribes, she dare not bring a force of 150,000 men out of Russia without exposing herself to immense risk. But what is the character of these 150,000 men? Napoleon, and all the French officers of his day, said that the Russian infantry were nearly as good as the British. All officers agree as to the excellence of their artillery. What said Charles X. of France of their cavalry? After the peace of 1814 the Emperor Alexander had a review at Versailles, and two French regiments of infantry were on the ground. The Russian Cuirassiers made a charge, and Charles X., then Count Artois, called out loudly, "Splendid! no troops in the world could withstand such cavalry." "Pardon, pardon, your Royal Highness. Look at these two regiments of infantry," said Alexander; "these have successfully opposed my Cuirassiers." Both remarks were heard by all around, my informant being an officer of one of those regiments on the ground.

Captain Nolan, of the 15th British Hussars, speaks, in his excellent work on "Cavalry Tactics," of the Russian and British cavalry. Of the former he says, "I had heard of fine horses in Russia, but I complacently said to myself: 'Whatever they are, they cannot be equal to English.' However, I went to Russia, and seeing is believing. Their horse artillery and cavalry are far better mounted than ours, and their horses are immeasurably superior in those qualities which constitute the fine war-horse, namely—courage, constitution, vigour, strength of limb, and great power of endurance under fatigue and privation." Of English cavalry he says, "Decked out in showy trappings, their riders decorated with feathers and plumes, they look well to the superficial observer; but the English cavalry are not what they should be. If brought fresh into the field of battle, the speed of the horses and the pluck of the men would doubtless achieve great things for the moment; but they could not endure, they could not follow up, they could not come again."

The élite of the Russian army is the detached army of the Caucasus, consisting of a force, always ready to march, of 115,000 men of all arms, regular and irregular, and with a reserve which makes a total of 150,000. There is great sickness also here, and the loss of officers is very great, as the warlike tribes have been so badly off for ammunition that their chiefs order them to fire solely on the officers. As many Poles were sent to this army after being subsidised by the Emperor Nicholas in 1831, it may be expected that they will not be very enthusiastic against the Turks. To the Russian army of operation must be added the regular regiments for the service of the interior of Russia, so organised that in case of great necessity they might be moved to the frontier. They amount (of all arms) to 210,000 men, with a reserve of 105,000—a total of 315,000 men. When a Russian soldier is drawn for the conscription, in five years he is considered legally dead; as if a wife does not see her husband for five years, she may marry again. That the army of Russia is formidable cannot be denied; but in leaving the frontier their strength evaporates. They had great difficulty, in overpowering the Poles in 1831, even although there were many traitors among the Poles. But the Turks are stanch to a man; and when the Russians are in an unfriendly country they must expect to be treated as the French were in Spain. Besides the great physical force which will meet the Emperor Nicholas, in the field, the moral feeling of all the world is against him.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH, NOV. 29.—Lieut.-General Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, at eleven o'clock a.m.; and was accompanied by Lieut.-General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery; and Major-General G. G. Lewis, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, during a short visit to the Dial-square; and afterwards to an inspection of the Gentlemen Cadets' Barracks—a part of the buildings in which they have for some time past conducted their studies, when advanced to the practical class, being in a state which require that they should be rebuilt, and the other portion improved for their accommodation.

SIR E. PARRY.—The public will learn with much satisfaction that Sir Edward Parry, the veteran voyager of the Arctic Seas, has been appointed Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

MILITARY NEWS.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has issued an order, that the habit of allowing men to appear, throughout the day, in the towns where they are quartered, dressed in their fatigue clothing, may be discontinued; and that all non-commissioned officers and men going beyond their barracks, between morning parade and evening roll-call, be henceforth required to appear in their full uniforms, with their sword or bayonet, belts, or sashes. By the death of Major-General James Campbell, a Good Service Pension of £200 lapses to the Commander-in-Chief for disposal. Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe, of the 2nd West India Regiment, is about to retire upon half-pay; and, it is said, he may be appointed to the Home Staff. The Ceylon Rifles are to be reduced next year. The ancient kingdom of Kandy is so entirely reconciled to British rule, that the prospect of military employment is extremely remote. The presence of two European regiments is deemed sufficient for the protection of the colony.

SHIP-BUILDING.—The *Orion* and *Repulse*, designed as 80-gun sailing ships, have been lengthened, and are to mount 90 guns, the same as the *Agamemnon*, and both are to have 600-horse engines. The *Pylades* and *Curaga*, 50-gun frigates, are to have 350-horse engines. The *Harrier* and *Falcon*, sloops-of-war, are to be fitted with engines of 100-horse power. The *Hornet*, *Swallow*, and *Ariel* are to have each 60-horse-power engines. The engines of the above vessels are all adapted for screw propellers, and as they will all be ready by the end of the next financial year, the Royal Navy of 1854 will have an addition to its strength of two 90-gun screw steam-ships, two 50-gun frigates, equal to the *Impérieuse*, three steam-sloops of 16 guns, and two steam-sloops of 8 guns each, besides the vessels at present in a more advanced state.

THE NEW ROYAL YACHT.—Preparations have just been commenced at Pembroke for building the new steam-yacht for the Queen. She is to be called the *Windsor Castle*, and will be about 340 feet long over all. The blocks are being placed on the extensive slip from which the *Duke of Wellington* was launched, and the keel will be laid in a few days. Moulds showing her stem and stern have already been erected, and a great number of workmen are engaged cutting out materials. She is to be built almost entirely of mahogany, and, like the *Victoria* and *Albert*, constructed upon that peculiar principle: the diagonal planking system.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 29.—The *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, got up steam yesterday, to try her engines. She will be ready to leave the harbour in two or three days. The Russian frigate *Aurora*, 46, hauled out of the fitting-basin on Tuesday, into the harbour, and commenced re-shipping her sea-stores. When ready for sea she proceeds to the Pacific. The Russian corvette *Navarin*, 22, which put back to St. Helen's on Saturday afternoon, was towed into this harbour to-day, leaky.

WHOLESALE DESERTIONS FROM THE NAVY.—It is stated that no less than 500 seamen and marines have deserted from her Majesty's ships at the home ports within the last two or three months. —*Plymouth Mail*.

NEW ANCHOR FOR THE NAVY.—The principal dimensions of Mr. Cotseil's anchor are nearly the same as the Admiralty anchor; the shank and arms are flattened, which gives more strength in the line of the strain; and the inner surfaces of the palms are kept straight to the proper angle, which will cause the anchor to nip the ground readily, and to hold firmly when once inserted, which is very essential; and, for the purpose of weighing or tripping, the external curvature of the arms of the anchor is preserved. It is very simple and strong; and, in case of accident, easily repaired; it can be fished, coiled, &c., with facility; it possesses all the properties of the ordinary anchor, with the advantages of portability; under excessive strains, it will be less liable to be broken at the clutch than the ordinary anchor.

TRADE AND WAR.—It is calculated that the European merchants have suffered a loss amounting to several millions in consequence of the aggression of the Emperor of Russia. The Paris manufacturers who work for the German markets have made scarcely any sales during several months. The Russian merchants, who continued their ordinary purchases until the month of September last, have now ceased altogether, and the only orders received in Paris are from the south of Europe and America.

FISH MANUFACTORY.—At the "fish-manufactory," as it is called, at Huningue—the establishment for producing fish on the artificial system—there are now 200,000 eggs of the Rhine salmon, and of the large trout of the Swiss lakes, duly fecundated; and there are 100,000 of the same description of eggs, also fecundated at the College de France in Paris. These eggs are destined for distribution amongst the departments in which money has been voted for the application of the artificial system.—*Galignani*.

LEICESTER TRADE.—The severity of the weather has slightly improved the home demand for worsted and woollen goods. The mills continue to work short time, and the production is further considerably reduced by the stoppage of machinery. The wool market is without change in price; and there has been rather more doing the last week.

THE CITY CORPORATION.

Charity is said to cover sins manifold. Sins, whether personal or political, cannot long be hid from public view. When seen and understood, however attractive, punishment follows quickly. When unseen and only guessed at, they sap the foundations on which the great structure of society is built, and sooner or later will tell on the fabric itself. For many years the fame of the charity and good works of the Corporation of London have done it essential service. Its assumed munificence, its liberality, its general attention to the call of the needy and oppressed, have met us at every turn, and covered many of the sins of that venerable municipality. Her sins have been so ruthlessly exposed during the last few weeks, that we have endeavoured to discover the exact amount of charity really necessary to hide her defects and conceal her blemishes from the public eye. Her sins have been sins of general, unchecked, and heedless extravagance, reported to amount to the enormous sum of £50,000 or £60,000 per annum; while her charities, during the year 1852, amounted, in the aggregate, to the insignificant sum of £1150—about one per cent of her legitimate revenue, and not quite a quarter per cent of her gross expenditure. Among those who appear as pensioners we find a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Myddelton, with £18 a year; while Anne Holloway, the widow of a stamper of beer measures, receives an annual allowance of £40. We presume that this may fairly be taken as the opinion of the doughty citizens as to the relative value of an abundance of fresh water, and the accurate measurement of beer.

We have attended the meetings of the Royal Commissioners inquiring into the affairs and management of the Corporation of the City of London, and hoped, day by day, to find the stream of voluntary evidence run itself out. Instead of this being the case, "the cry is still—they come!" It really appears as if the supply would only cease with the patience of the Commissioners. We have so long been accustomed to look with reverence on the fathers of the City, and from our earliest childhood have so bound up with the history of our very existence the traditions of London, that it is with a small amount of suffering we witness our cherished idol broken and abused. The gigantic form which we believed to indicate power, and the glowing colour which we took for health, are now shown to be the overgrowth of corruption, and the hectic flush of disease. Driven from one point to another, she must either quietly submit to the operations of other enemies, or seek refuge within the citadel of her treasure-chest. On more occasions than one she has found money more powerful than argument. Among her present defenders are ranked those who, in former days, were her chief assailants. And who can tell but the same arguments, judiciously disposed, may be as potential now as they ever have been. In story-books we are informed that those who wield supernatural power are proof against the ordinary bullet; but, load the rifle carefully, and insert a coin of value, and there is no mail so strong that it will not pierce, and no virtue so perfect as to show no vulnerable point. "Every man has his price," says a great authority: the blue ribbon for the Duke, place for the demagogue, and direct pay for the patriot. Fighting on the defensive, snugly entrenched behind her money-bags, the City may transmute the host of her opponents into troops of friends. The attack of enemies, pressing her so closely, may change into the embrace of friends. But how can this be done? Too many eyes are upon her—every step is marked and every word noted. The Secret Service account is closed, and the audit called for.

Alas! poor City, "deserted in her utmost need;" not by those who were fed by her bounty, but by those who entered her camp only to destroy her. Her children have become too numerous. Her walls are no longer able to contain her progeny. They have resolved to set up for themselves, to become independent, and to have establishments of their own. Who can blame them? Not we. We only trust, that in their generation they will prove to be as strong in the defence of right, as potent in the denouncement of wrong, as she has ever been.

The genuine Corporation is blind to the events approaching rapidly. He is Roman Catholic in his municipal faith. His allegiance to the Crown is undoubted; but his first duty is to serve the Corporation. The Lord Mayor is his Pope, and he would willingly kiss his toe. Two classes of witnesses must be scanned carefully. The one confesses to nothing right, the other acknowledges nothing wrong. Public opinion must become the great arbitrator, and the chances are that it will decide against them both. The City municipality is doomed to undergo a great change. The old rags of early habits with which she is annually bedizened, must be flung away; abuses, the growth of ages, must be swept out; the cobwebs and sophistries of custom must be pulled down; the corrupting secretions, arising from a sluggish circulation, must be purified by abundant ventilation and the infusion of healthy blood. Filled with new life, supported by sturdy municipal children, she may be lifted to a position of greater power, and greater advantage to the people, than she has ever before enjoyed.

Next week we shall direct attention to things that have been neglected, things that must be considered, and others that demand immediate attention; and, first of all, the streets, which, from whatever cause, are so choked with traffic, as to reflect discredit on the authorities.

INDIA LAW COMMISSION.—The Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Amos in the Supreme Council of India; John McPherson M. Leod, Esq., who served as Secretary under Sir Thomas Munro; John Abraham Francis Hawkins, Esq., who was a Judge of the Saddee Court of Bengal; Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq.; and Robert Low, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners to consider and report upon the reform of the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws of India, under the 28th sec. of the Government of India Act. Frederick Millett, Esq., has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners; and Neil B. E. Baillie, Esq., who has practised for many years in the Saddee Court at Calcutta, as vakeel, is to be Assistant-Secretary.

COALS BY RAIL.—The Great Northern Railway, on the very day on which I paid Messrs. Cockerell 32s. per ton cash for their best Durham coals, took my order for their best Durham at 22s. per ton. Now if, according to "Veritas" they pay 9s. 6d. per ton for it delivered into their cars, 1s. 10d. City dues, and 8s. 5d. screening, filling, and carting charges—in all, 14s. 9d.—it follows that, for freight and coal-merchant's profit, they only charge 7s. 3d. at the very time when sea coal is burdened with a charge of 10s. 6d. freight and 6s. 9d. coal-merchant's profit. These figures would show a difference in favour of rail-borne coal of 10s. per ton.

OUR COAL FIELDS.—The following is the extent of the workable area of the coal-fields of the United Kingdom:—Northumberland and Durham, 500,000 acres; Cumberland, Westmoreland, and West Riding, 99,500; Lancashire, Flintshire, and North Staffordshire, 550,000; Shropshire and Worcestershire, 79,950; South Staffordshire, 65,000; Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 80,000; Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, 167,500; South Wales, 600,000; Scottish coal fields, 1,045,000; Irish coal fields, 41,500; Connaught, 200,000; Leinster, 150,000; and Munster, 1,000,000.

INFERIOR GOLD COINS.—The public should be made aware of the existence of some light Victoria sovereigns. They are the usual size of the genuine, but are made of inferior gold. Being well executed, they can only be detected by the weight. Upon assaying them, they are found to be what is termed "fifty-five shillings' gold;" the weight, 4 dwts. 4 grains; consequently, their intrinsic value is 15s. 7½d. They are composed of red gold, and coloured to represent the regular issue; the readiest way of detecting them is to weigh them against genuine ones.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH.—No new cases of cholera have been reported to the parochial authorities of this city since our last; but the deaths from the epidemic still occur throughout Scotland. At Dalmeny there have been three fatal cases; and in Liff and Benveit, three. In Glasgow, two had been reported up to Wednesday. At Arbroath, it is said, the progress of the disease seems to be checked; there have been upwards of twenty cases, three-fourths of which have terminated fatally. In Dundee the disease is on the decline. At Cupar-Fife one person had been attacked, but the case does not appear to have proved fatal.—*Scotsman*.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY performed Handel's "Samson" at Exeter-hall on Friday, the 25th. This great work is so well known to the musical world, and has been so frequently performed by this society, that it would be superfluous at present to make it the subject of critical remark. The only remarkable feature of the performance on this occasion was the appearance of Madame Viardot Garcia, who, for the first time, sang the music belonging to the part of *Micah*, to which she gave an effect far exceeding that which we have ever heard produced by any other singer. The two great airs, "Return, O God of Hosts," and "Ye Sons of Israel," were sung by her with a mournful and pathetic expression, which must have deeply moved every one who heard her. But she showed, if possible, a still higher degree of artistic genius in her manner of delivering the recitatives, of which the music of this part chiefly consists. They are very short, and several of them seem to be little more than connecting links of the dialogue; for which reason they are deemed of inferior importance, and ordinary singers omit some of them altogether. But Madame Garcia gave them their true character and effect;—her pure, beautiful, emphatic, and (when necessary) impassioned elocution, rendered them the most striking portions of the whole performance. The other solo parts were sung by Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Lawler: all of them acquitted themselves well; but all of them, except Mr. Weiss, were deficient in animation and dramatic force. The choruses were powerfully performed; and the effect of the whole was greatly enhanced by Mr. Costa's masterly additional accompaniments.

THE HARMONIC UNION began its second season on Monday evening, at Exeter-hall. This society, it will be remembered, was set on foot last year, with the view of performing great choral compositions—secular as well as sacred. This was certainly a desideratum; for the limited scope of the Sacred Harmonic Society prevents its performance of many grand and beautiful pieces, which cannot be produced unless there is not only a chorus, but an orchestra, on a large scale. The choral and orchestral strength of the Harmonic Union is not nearly so great as that of the Sacred Harmonic Society; but still it is sufficient for every purpose. The number of vocal and instrumental performers is stated to be five hundred; and, supposing them to be individually efficient, we, for our part, would never wish to hear a larger number. Mr. Benedict continues to be the conductor—and an able conductor could not possibly be found. The performance of Monday evening consisted of the "Messiah," and was, on the whole, very satisfactory. We remarked that Mr. Benedict is not quite at one with Mr. Costa in the reading of some of the movements. In the chorus "For unto us a Child is born," Mr. Costa sets out with a whispering *pianissimo*, increasing by degrees, so as to give the greatest possible effect of contrast to the grand burst, "Wonderful! Counsellor!" Benedict begins *mezzo-forte*, trusting to Handel's introduction of the drums and trumpets for giving effect to the *fortissimo*. We have heard both ways advocated by sound musicians; but we believe that Benedict's is the more consonant to Handel's tradition. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Generally speaking, Benedict takes the movements, both of the choruses and airs, somewhat slower than is done by Costa. In this, Benedict's way is the more traditional; though Costa's acceleration of the time sometimes produces great force and vigour. The solo parts were rather feebly sung. Much disappointment was caused by the absence of Madame Viardot Garcia, in consequence of severe indisposition. Her place was supplied, on very short notice, by Miss Birch and Miss Lascelles; and the other singers were Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss.

THE HUNGARIAN PROMENADE CONCERTS continue to be carried on very successfully at the Marionette Theatre. The merits of the fine band are already well known to the musical public. The precision, delicacy, and beauty of tone, with which the wind-instruments are played, are above all praise; and the effect of the whole is as unique as it is charming. They perform selections from the "Son-nambula," "Guillame Tell," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other favourite operas; together with Hungarian and other national airs, full of originality and character. The strength of the band is greatly increased by the admirable family of the Distins, and the entertainment is pleasantly varied by Miss O'Connor's Irish ballads and the clever pianoforte playing of Miss Julia Warman.

This week's WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERT, though destitute of novelty, was by no means destitute of interest. Madame Viardot Garcia—entirely recovered from her indisposition, and singing several of her finest *morceaux* as she alone can sing them—made this, in some respects, the most remarkable concert of the series. The pieces which she sang were, the beautiful and pathetic air, "Ahi mon fils!" in the "Prophète;" the grand scena in the "Frey-schütz;" and the brilliant finale of the "Cenerentola." She took a part, likewise, along with Miss Alleyne and Mr. Weiss, in Mozart's fine trio, "Soave sia il vento," from "Così fan tutte." In these various pieces she exerted herself to the utmost; and we have never heard her sing more exquisitely, nor with greater effect. Her reception, it is scarcely necessary to add, was enthusiastic in the extreme. The instrumental music at this concert was of less importance than at any of the preceding. There were only the overture to the "Frey-schütz"—admirable, doubtless, but somewhat hackneyed; the same composer's Jubilee Overture, universally set down as the least praiseworthy of his orchestral works; and one of M. Leopold de Meyer's pianoforte Fantasias, a mere string of showy difficulties, executed by Mlle. St. Marc, a clever and promising young player. These were but poor substitutes for the great symphonies and concertos we enjoyed at the previous concerts.

THE THEATRES, &c.

MARYLEBONE.

The tragedy of "Hamlet" was revived on Monday—Mr. Wallack performing the melancholy *Prince of Denmark* with consummate skill, princely grace, and high tragic power. Mrs. Wallack performed *Ophelia*, and very artfully contrived to subdue the majesty of her person, and simulate the Danish maiden, so hapless in her love and doom. The fourth act was most artistically played, and the frenzied snatches of song executed with much feeling and effect. Mr. Vandenhoff's intonation of the *Ghost* was remarkably fine and touching; and Mr. Wallis, as *Claudius*, is, perhaps, the best representative of the wily King that we ever witnessed. His emphasis is admirable; and uniformly brought out, not only the full meaning of the text, but also the situation and character. The whole performance gave great satisfaction to a fashionable audience.

SADLERS' WELLS.—"The Fatal Dowry" of Massinger has been revived at this theatre.

MISS GLYN AT GLASGOW.—The *Glasgow Sentinel* gives an elaborate and eloquent criticism on the performance of this actress in the part of Constance in "King John;" which tragedy, according to the account, Mr. Glover, the manager, has got up in a very costly style. The decorative plan of reviving Shakespeare is thus extending, we find, to the provinces. But the paper before us says, and doubtless with justice, that, "notwithstanding the gorgeous getting-up, the chief attraction was Miss Glyn's Constance—a great part grandly executed."

RAPID EXECUTION OF MUSIC.—Dr. Lardner, when recently commenting upon the speed of seventy miles per hour attained on the Great Western Railroad of England, remarked that, at that rate of speed, the engine coughed twenty times in a second, a number impossible for the ear to separate and distinguish. Now, under the direction of a great leader, we have heard forty violins in the coda of an overture firmly attack a passage of groups of eight notes, and with lightning-like rapidity, play them perfectly together, as if by one instrument, each note being most distinctly appreciable to the ear. The effect on the audience was electric, exciting to the last degree. Happening to have a watch in hand at that moment, we calculated the speed of the players, and found, for twenty seconds, three groups or twenty-four notes a second were played by each. Thus, in each second, they played 960 notes, and in the twenty seconds, or one-third of a minute 18,200 notes; and, had a single one of these notes been misplaced, a highly-cultivated and naturally susceptible musical ear would have discovered and been displeased by it.

CATHEDRAL MUSIC.—Our cathedrals seem to be waking up, one by one, to a resumption of something like their old musical state. We are now informed that, for the first time these two centuries past, the full musical cathedral service is daily intoned by a competent and powerful choir in Peterborough Cathedral.—*Athenaeum*.

MEMORIAL OF NELL GWYNNE.—The Ludgate prisoners, now included in the Holloway prison, receive, on the last day of every month, thirty twopenny loaves—a bequest from Nell Gwynne.

LITERATURE.

1. THE OLIVEIRA PRIZE ESSAY ON PORTUGAL. By JOSEPH JAMES FORRESTER. John Neale.—2. AN ESSAY ON THE RESOURCES OF PORTUGAL. James Ridgway.—3. ENSAIO SOBRE PORTUGAL, EM RELACAO AOS OBJECTOS DA GRANDE EXPOSICAO. Ridgway.

The Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, held in the Crystal Palace, has called into existence these several publications. Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, M.P. for Pontefract, offered a premium of fifty guineas for an essay on Portugal, "to promote commercial and agricultural enterprise, in connection with the design of the Great Exhibition, with reference to Portugal, a country abounding in riches of various kinds so little known, to direct the attention of enterprising individuals to that country, and thus invite the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to open negotiations for a treaty based upon the principles of Free-trade." The successful candidate for the prize was Mr. Forrester; but the judges recommended Mr. Oliveira to give a medal to the three other competitors, in commemoration of their labours, and as a testimony of their appreciation of the merits of the essays. The book of Mr. Forrester is a very valuable contribution to the statistics of the wine trade in particular, and is also replete with general information. This gentleman has been intimately connected with Portugal during twenty-two years as an extensive grower of wines in the Alto Douro and other districts of the north of Portugal, and is the author of several publications on the capabilities of that country. His map of the wine district of the Alto Douro is considered by the Portuguese to be a model of topography, and his plans for the improved navigation of the river Douro have received the highest commendation. Perhaps no living author could have brought more practical knowledge to bear on the subject, which he has discussed fully in all its bearings and details. Appended to this volume is the evidence given by Mr. Forrester before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Import Duties on wines, and several other documents connected with the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, and with the Douro Agricultural Society.

"Portugal," writes Mr. Forrester, "may be compared to the enclosures of a vast prison, where free ingress and egress are prohibited. The inmates, long accustomed to see but a glimmering light in their confinement, and having become indifferent to their fetters, appear to have quietly settled down, contented with their present lot, and regardless of the future." In former ages, when the old nobility of Portugal were styled the knights of chivalry, they were prohibited from engaging in commercial pursuits as degrading to their illustrious order; and indeed this was the rule wherever feudal monarchy was established; but in Portugal this folly was carried to such an extreme that, according to an ancient decree on aristocratic etiquette, quoted by Mr. Forrester, "No person of rank who might visit these (trading) cities should be allowed to remain in them more than three days, under pain of being ejected therefrom by the officers of the law." As chivalry declined, trade became more respected. The decree was repealed, and the nobility resided in the ports and cities, but still they did not engage in commerce; but since the disputed succession to the Throne between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, and more particularly since the reign of Donna Maria II., the new nobility, offspring of the civil wars, have been and now are extensively connected with the Stock Exchanges and the wine trade of Lisbon and Oporto. However, the old nobility still stand aloof; and though the two classes mingle, they never amalgamate. The middle classes are described as deep and earnest politicians, adhering tenaciously to their respective parties. They rise early and drink wine, which never exceeds 2d. per pint. "Fine old bottled wine (such as we are acquainted with) is altogether unknown in Portugal, and it would be almost as rare to find in any house a couple of dozen bottles of wine, as it would be to discover as many books." The working classes are spoken of in the most favourable terms, though poor and miserably fed. Their dietary is indeed of the meanest kind. Under a burning sun they work bareheaded and half naked, while they are only sheltered from rain and cold by a straw thatch or a cloak. When a family is numerous, they never taste meat; salt fish is a luxury; bread and a raw onion, or cow cabbage with a little salt, gathered from the rocks on the seashore, is their usual fare.

The Portuguese Parliament is the determined foe to Portuguese industry. The doctrine of vested rights is, paramount and sacred, and to interfere with them is to repudiate true patriotism. The bar of a river is not to be removed, lest it might deprive pilots of their bread. All foreigners are looked upon with suspicion and jealousy. It is not surprising, then, that this country has retrograded, with all its natural advantages of climate, rivers, soil, and agricultural and mineral wealth. It appears that Portugal only possesses 1600 factories of all kinds, affording employment to about 20,000 workmen. The Portuguese velvet is superior to all others, being wholly made of silk; and the snuff is excellent; and this seems to be the extent of her manufacturing merits. The roads are execrable; and the mails between Lisbon and Oporto are carried on horseback, at the rate of three miles an hour. "There is neither coach, omnibus, nor diligence, nor even a carrier's cart, in communication between the capital and the second city in the kingdom; no public conveyance of any kind throughout the whole country, except in Lisbon and Oporto; and travellers can only move from place to place on mule or on horseback, or in *litteiras* (sedan-chairs suspended between mules)." In the interior there are no roads; and the quickest, and, indeed, the only, mode of conveying heavy goods from one part to another is in bullock-carts; and, for light goods, on mules, or on the backs of Gallegos." There are no canals. Rivers overflow their banks, and, depositing sand, render the naturally fruitful soil sterile. From the Tagus to Vigo there is not a single harbour. Such is the country to which British capitalists have lent millions; and hopeless must be the expectation of dividends so long as this mal-administration exists. Nevertheless, Portugal is able to pay her debts, and become an opulent and prosperous country, if she would abandon Protection and adopt the principle of Free-trade—England at the same time repealing the wine duties.

The statistics of the wine trade are fully and minutely examined by Mr. Forrester, and if we do not transfer his figures to our columns, it is not because we are insensible to their value. We will, however, state from him, that, "since 1826, our consumption of wines of all sorts has experienced little variation, the annual average being little more than the total consumption of last year, or 6,280,653 gallons; but, in the last half century, or between the years 1801 and 1851, the decrease per head has been equal to forty-eight per cent. In the same period the consumption of malt has increased 22½ per cent, and of spirits 48 per cent; so that, curiously enough, the increase in spirits has been exactly equal to the deficiency in wine. Here, then, the fiscal problem immediately touches the moral and sanitary problem, and we leave ingenious casuists to decide whether a Government is justified in raising any portion of its revenue by corrupting the minds and injuring the health of the people. Mr. Forrester, however, has no fear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be out of pocket by reducing the wine duties: for he says, "Should the duties in the United Kingdom be finally reduced even to 2s. per gallon, then, as was shown by Mr. Charles White, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in May, 1852, the British consumer might be able to drink excellent port at 1s. per bottle. This statement is most interesting, coming as it does from one of the oldest and most important distributors in the trade of the wines of all countries, and must be hailed by the public with peculiar satisfaction."

We hope not to offend any reader who considers himself a connoisseur in bees'-wing, cruste, or colours, when we state on the authority of Mr. Forrester, that after the arrival of the genuine article in this country, "it is made at times to keep company with Masdien, Benecario, red Sicilian, and red Cape—all of which emerge from the meeting under the pseudonym of port."

There is an interesting chapter in this book on the cultivation of the vine, and on the qualities produced from various soils, and on the method of making wine. Vines transplanted from the finest situations in Germany to the more southerly climate of Estremadura produce excellent hock, still or sparkling; while the Bordeaux vines, removed to the Alto Douro districts, yield wines "full of flavour, of more body than Burgundy, of rich ruby colour, and with far less acidity than claret of the finest growth." Portugal produces, and could produce to any extent, various wines of the most delicious quality, the names even of which are unknown in England, and there is one description most grateful and wholesome (Colares), which is sold in the country for three-half-pence per bottle; and all these, which would reach our middle and poorer classes under Free trade, are shut out by the enormous duty of 23s. per pipe. Portugal has a population of 3,814,771 souls, according to the census of 1840, occupying a territory of 35,000 square miles. She may grow rich by her vine, and employ thousands of our people in manufactures, if the ports of both countries were open to their respective produce. So long as they are closed, each impoverishes the other. Mr. Forrester's book will do much to enlighten the legislature on this subject, and we hope it may be extensively read as it deserves to be; but sound policy will not confine free admission to the wines of Portugal, but extend it to the vintages of every country.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The London season of English authors and English publishers commences in December, and continues till the following June. The London season was formerly regulated by "term-time;" and took sellers, instead of advertising, as now, "Books for this season," or "Books recently published," our Tonsons and Lintons advertised "Books printed this term." Now, however, the lawyers cease to affect society as formerly; and people come to London in shoals, ignorant—happily ignorant—whether the Courts are sitting in Westminster-hall or Lincoln's-inn. Our authors represented by our Longmans and Murrays address themselves, not to London alone, or persons just arrived in the great Babel, but to every city, and town, and village, with a post-office and a newspaper, in Great Britain and Ireland and our colonies; not forgetting, much to the delight of Scotchmen, the once independent Berwick upon Tweed.

There is a full promise of a good season: but the first reflection, as we run through the announcements of forthcoming works, is the silence of our elder authors. Mr. Rogers, who began to sing in public in 1786 (in the same year that Burns began to sing), is still in health, telling stories with his usual point and vivacity, and suggesting to his many listeners what Waller must have been like in his old age. Yet he is not in song this season. There is no advertisement of an "Ode to Winter" from his pen. Equally silent is James Montgomery, the Bard of Sheffield, who still lives to enjoy all his early enthusiasm for liberty and song. Barry Cornwall is not to favour us with the results of his autumn wooing of the Muses. Dean Milman is silent amidst the rookery of Deans-yard. We are to have no more Spanish ballads from Mr. Lockhart. Mrs. Southey (once better known as Caroline Bowles) is silent in her widowhood, forgetting that elegiac poetry has charms for all listeners. If we turn to the north, there is little prospect (we are sorry to say) of any fresh contribution to verse (what Mr. Landor would call the last fruits of an old tree) from the muse of Professor Wilson. While, when we turn to the younger sons of song, there is no prospect, Mr. Moxon informs us, of "An Ode to the New Year," from the pen of the Poet Laureate, or a Lara and Jacqueline contribution from the Italian retreat of Mr. and Mrs. Browning.

Taking poetry and prose together (as Gray took them, much, he tells us like bread and cheese), we find that the veterans are alike silent. Mr. Hallam, it is true, has made some important additions to his literary History, of which Mr. Murray announces a new edition as "just ready;" but there is no truth whatever in the announcement of a contemporary print that Mr. Macaulay is anything like ready with a second instalment of his History. Mr. Macaulay has not been idle, but has he not been unnecessarily dazzled with the blaze of reputation kindled, and still maintained, by the brilliant success of his first instalment? Some one remarked, and not untruly, that it is easy to gain a reputation, but not easy to sustain one. Mr. Macaulay must not be afraid of his own shadow; a fear of what will be said, and a desire for further knowledge, have been the ruin of many otherwise successful undertakings. Let him be warned by the fragment of his Whig-idol, Mr. Fox; and the fragment of Whig-friend, Sir James Mackintosh. We would not hurry him into premature publication; but as his mind is made up on all the essential points of the period he is to treat about,—to such a pen as his, composition should not be difficult. It was not difficult to Hume, whose inimitable ease will sustain the practical value of his history with every student of English prose.

In fiction there is little promise beyond a reduction of price. Mr. Thackeray forestalled the season, and is in his third month when the season opens. He has gone to Rome to renew his knowledge of the Eternal City, so that we may in some future number of the "New-comers" look for one scene, at least, as laid among artists or among priests. Mr. Dickens is on his way to England without a Christmas book, and with (if we are not misinformed) some fleeting notions in his own mind of what his next story shall be like. But Mr. James is silent; so is Lady Morgan; and there is no announcement of a novel from the Marquis of Normanby, or from Lord William Lennox. Mr. Bentley, however, proclaims in the public prints that our circulating libraries shall not be unrenewed with good books, and promises good and cheap stories from the pens of Mr. Shirley Brooks and Mr. Wilkie Collins.

There has been a reaction of late years in favour of the Queen Anne writers. Pope and Swift, and their great contemporaries, were not over-rated when alive, but they were certainly under-estimated when dead. Then a new school began—the school of Cowper and Burns, of Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, of Scott and Byron, with a wild admiration at times of every writer who lived in or about the age of Shakespeare. It is wonderful what bad old poetry was admired, and even reprinted in an expensive manner, some thirty years ago, while our Queen Anne writers were all but neglected. We have outlived this folly; and Pope and Goldsmith are admired in spite of the feeble imitations of them by Hayley and Darwin. A great author may have an injustice done to him in his lifetime, he may suffer after his death, but the posthumous injury is temporary, not lasting. It is a good sign of the times when people call for careful and cheap reprints of Pope and Swift.

It was the well-founded observation of one of the best-known collectors of pictures in the present day, that no collector started at once into an experienced judge of works of art—but that he must necessarily acquire experience by purchasing much in early life, that his after knowledge will at once induce him to reject. "Look," was this great collector's continuation of his remark, "how many people you see who are always weeding their collections by changing or selling. I confess that I am but describing my own case; but your own experience will confirm the justice of my observation." We nodded assent; and the remark—though applied solely to the collectors of works of art—is equally applicable to the purchasers of books. Remembering this, we are not sorry to see, we confess, the simultaneous issue of very cheap reprints of favourite authors, with cheap—but, necessarily, dearer—library editions of their works. The very cheap edition, published at very little more than the expense of paper and print, will be the means of inducing its owner to possess library editions of the same author, where, as there is more room, and as a larger sum is paid by the buyer, there will, or ought to be found, more illustrations of the hidden meaning of the author than can, of course, be given when a small sum is asked, and the proprietors are unable to pay for the best assistance. It is no easy task to edit an author well, who is full of allusions rendered obscure by time; and, in this belief, we shall await with anxiety the appearance of some editions of eminent authors, with and without the names of their editors.

Among the works in hand—some of which are, and others are not thus announced by their publishers—we may mention a greatly enlarged edition of the "Life of Goldsmith," by Mr. John Forster. The original edition was in one post 8vo volume; this will be in two library volumes—will contain much new information of moment, and will have all the original authorities quoted with scrupulous accuracy. Uniform with Mr. Forster's life, though published by a different house, will appear an edition of Goldsmith, edited by Mr. Peter Cunningham, in four volumes octavo, in which, we are told, the author's text will be for the first time printed in his collected works as it was left by its author. What does Mr. Prior say to the new life and to the new editor? Mr. Prior, it will be remembered, made himself unexpectedly conspicuous in a controversy of his own raising, about the right which he urged he possessed to a monopoly in "The Life of Goldsmith." We shall see.

Lord John Russell has been taking greater pains with the fifth and sixth volumes of the Journal of Tom Moore than he is known to have

taken with the preceding volumes. The lovers of gossip will lose, however, by his Lordship's diligence. His neglect of his duties as an editor caused many bits of scandal to see the light which, but for such neglect, would never have seen the light in our times. Now he has been cutting with a merciless hand; and the volumes will be much tamer in scandal, though kinder (but not truer) to the fame of Tom Moore.

Connected with literature, we may mention the closing, this month, of the Chapter Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Churchyard—for a century, and more, the resort of authors, actors, and booksellers. This famous house is often referred to in the correspondence of Chatterton. Authors in former times lived almost wholly in taverns and coffee houses. They had, it is true, what Pope calls their "gossamer garrets," where they now and then wrote; but their time was chiefly spent in taverns and coffee houses; where they directed their letters to be sent and where, on clean shirt days, they would see such visitors as could only be received in clean linen. Garrick, when his reputation was at the highest, had his City house of call, where he could see and be seen. It was in this way he maintained, if he did not air, his reputation east of Temple-bar.

A new and clever publication, called "The National Miscellany," confirms a rumour which we ourselves have heard, that Prince Albert will appear as an author in the forthcoming evidence on the cleaning of the pictures in the National Gallery. His Royal Highness has, it is said, sent in a paper stating his notions of what a National Gallery should be like. They are, we understand, comprehensive; and, as was to be expected, to the point. The Prince recommends a classification in schools and the removal of the cartoons from Hampton Court. The paper will appear in an Appendix, and is sure to attract attention.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUE REMAINS.—Several interesting remains have been dug from Saxon-street, Dover, during the past week. This street, which has been constructed of late years, is built upon a portion of the ground—formerly belonging to the ancient priory of St. Martin; and the excavations now going on are for the purpose of laying down drainage pipes under the Public Health Act. The antiquities thrown up comprise a quantity of coins, bones, &c.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—A private letter from Alexandria announces that M. Sabatier, the French Consul-General, had obtained an important diplomatic success in inducing the Viceroy to withdraw his decree forbidding the export of grain from Egypt after a specified period.

OBJECTS OF THE POST-OFFICE INQUIRY.—A committee is now sitting at the Treasury for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters connected with the establishment of the General Post-office. The objects of this committee are analogous to those of the other committees which have been appointed in the course of this year for reporting upon the establishments of the Board of Trade, the Privy Council Office, the Poor Law Board, &c. They are engaged upon a revision of the system of appointments and promotions, the scales of salary, the numbers of officers, and the distribution of business in the Post office; but they do not enter into questions connected with the general postal system of the country.

TOWN-HALL IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT LEEDS.

The foundation-stone of this important structure was laid with appropriate ceremony in August last. The site of the building is a large plot of ground adjoining Park-lane on the south. Great George-street on the north, Calverley-street on the east, and Oxford-street on the west. The front of the building will be towards Park-lane; and, being placed as far back as possible, there will be a fine open space leading to the main entrance and portico, which will give to the whole a noble and imposing effect. The building itself is to be in the Roman Corinthian style of architecture, in the form of a parallelogram of 250 feet by 200, and will be built on a raised platform, and surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, surmounted by an entablature and attic—altogether about 65 feet high. The principal facade, which will be to the south, will have a deeply-recessed portico of ten columns. Leading to this recessed portico will be a flight of 25 steps, 135 feet in length; and having at each corner, and in the centre, large pedestals for groupings of sculpture, or single figures. The inter-columniations at the sides will be divided into two ranges of semicircular headed windows. In addition to the principal southern entrance, there are to be separate entrances on the north and on each side. The large hall will rise from the centre of the structure to a height of 92 feet; and on each side there will be suites of dressing, retiring, and refreshment-rooms. The interior of the large room will be—in length, 190 feet; width, 72 feet; and height, 72 feet. The sides are to be divided into five bays, by coupled Corinthian columns and pilaster, 30 feet high; and in each bay there is to be a window. The orchestra will be placed at the north end, which is to be semicircular; and at the south end there will be a large gallery, extending over the vestibule, 40 feet deep. In the end wall of the gallery there will be a semicircular window, 30 feet wide. Some idea may be formed of the dimensions of this hall, when we state that it is anticipated to accommodate not fewer than 8000 persons, or five times the number which can be accommodated in the Music-hall, the largest public building at Leeds. The following are stated to be the dimensions of the principal metropolitan and provincial public rooms:—

Westminster Hall	..	..	228	..	66	..	92		
Leeds New Town Hall	..	..	190	..	72	..	72		
St. George's Hall, Bradford	..	..	152	..	72	..	—		
St. George's Hall, Liverpool	..	..	169	..	74	..	75		
Town Hall, Birmingham	..	..	145	..	65	..	65		
Durham Castle	..	..	180	..	50	..	36		
Concert Hall, Liverpool	..	..	135	..	102	..	68		
Guildhall, London	..	..	153	..	50	..	55		
Exeter Hall, Do.	..	..	130	..	72	..	—		
Station Hall at Euston-square, Do.	..	..	125	..	61	..	60		

From this statement it will be seen that the main hall of the proposed structure, will only be inferior in size to Westminster Hall, whilst it exceeds that of any other public room in the country.

It is also proposed to construct on the ground floor, three large law-courts, and a council-room—one at each corner of the building. Immediately around these several courts, and occupying the remainder of the ground floor, are to be the Town Clerk's offices, rate offices, judges', barristers', magistrates', jury, and waiting-rooms; connected by a corridor ten feet wide, running round the large hall, and connecting the various entrances and vestibules together.

The approach to the first floor will be by four stone staircases, leading to the West Riding Magistrates' Court, Committee-rooms, Mayor's parlour, Town Clerk's private offices, the offices of the Borough Treasurer, Surveyor, and Engineer, the Waterworks offices, and other offices, in connection with the Board of Works. The police and gaol establishments will be on the basement floor, together with other unappropriated rooms. At present the building is denuded of the tower which formed part of the original design; but there is a strong feeling that the height will be lost in the immense length and breadth of the structure, unless there be some projection in the form of a tower or dome rising from the room. It is, therefore, not improbable that the designs will be reconsidered, with the view of re-adopting the original plan.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CHALK FARM AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

This Tavern—once a farmhouse, on the estate of Chalcofts, itself called Lower Chalcofts, its name abbreviated to Chalcofts, then Chalco, latterly corrupted to "Chalk" Farm—has, with the country in its vicinity, a reputation sufficient to justify a few parting words. A portion of the Tavern has recently been reduced to old bricks, the old bricks promoted to places in the new walls of villas or streets of shops; and the whole will soon disappear with an expiring lease. A new Chalk Farm Tavern may arise on the site of the old to perpetuate the name; but the country is going, and will soon be gone, never to be country more—unless it again become forest or pasture when that New Zealander, of whom we have heard, rests in his travels on a broken pier of London-bridge to paint the mouldering ruins of St. Paul's for the Wairu Royal Academy.

Those who do not know the charming scenery which encircles London may require to be told that the most delightful of it all lies between Chalk Farm and Hampstead, and from Hampstead to Highgate. Those sloping fields and embowering woods, Belzize estate, Chalcofts estate, Eton College estate—every acre of which is a rural picture, or the scene of some fascinating tradi-



TOWN-HALL, IN COURSE OF ERECTION, AT LEEDS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

tion, sacred to history, poetry, and the affections of all the generations of London born, since the first Roman tile was moulded—all those fields and woodlands are now marked for streets, squares, crescents, terraces, and mansions. Already the turf is in heaps, and the sewers are being made. A few months ago it was suggested in the *Builder* that a grand promenade or boulevard a hundred yards wide, with rows of trees, and villas of elegant figure behind the trees, should extend from Primrose-hill, through the estates here named, to Hampstead Heath. If done, it would have been the grandest section of street scenery in the kingdom. But it is now too late. Eton College has lined out its fields nearly to the back of Chalk Farm. A street—a busy one it will doubtless be—will pass here from the north-east corner of Regent's-park and Camden-town to the new towns of Chalcotts and Belsize. Chalcotts is lined out, and some portion of its hay-fields in process of being built on. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, through their stewards, have planned their magnificent villa town of Belsize, and in several places the builders have broken ground for foundations, intersecting the proposed boulevards of a hundred yards wide at right angles.

Before the margin of the fields and points of interest are wholly lost, let us pay them a visit.

here—tell that in the shelter of this row of trees the duellists used to retire with their pistols, after ordering breakfast in the Tavern. Not so. You must turn your eyes westward three or four hundred yards, where two stumps and four age-worn pollards stand upon an old ditch bank. On that bank was once a hedgerow, and several more trees. Beyond that hedgerow, hidden from the Tavern by it, and shaded by those trees, Francis Jeffrey and Thomas Moore met on that morning which, while the pistols were being loaded, Moore said was beautiful, and Jeffrey, that it was given for better purposes. From behind the hedgerow, now gone, issued the constables who made them prisoners. That was the duel field common to Chalk Farm. A street will presently be carried across that bank occupied by the aged stumps. The London and North-Western Company possess that section of the field piled off at bottom, and are ground landlords of yonder showy villas and gardens on the north-east bank of the railway, called Adelaide-road. On this side their land will probably be reserved for some future enlargement of their great Camden Town carriage-factory and goods station.

Let us move southward to Primrose-hill. On the south side of the hill, during a summer drought, we may trace a green line, not distinguishable now, which was once a ditch extending from east to the ground westward, now occupied by the reservoir. In that ditch near to where the ornamental chimney for the Water Company's steam engine has just been built, was found the body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. No murder, if murder it was, ever disturbed public opinion in London like that. It was at the period of the alleged Popish plot. He was an active magistrate, engaged in unraveling that affair. Protestants charged Papists, and Papists retorted the charge of his death on Protestants. Others thought he might have been killed in a duel in town, and his body carried there. This beautiful green hill, sloping to the Regent's-park and the Zoological Gardens, must have been trimmed and smoothed since then. Yet then it was famed for its primroses—the abundance of which led to its name being changed from Barrow-hill to Primrose-hill.

A letter, written in 1681, describing the finding of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's body, says:—

As to the place, it was in a ditch on the south side of Primrose hill, surrounded with divers closes, fenced in with high mounds and ditches; no road near, only some deep, dirty lanes, made only for the convenience of driving cows in and out of the ground; and those very lanes not coming near five hundred yards of the place, and impassable for any man on horseback with a dead corpse before him at midnight to approach, unless gaps were made in the mounds, as the constables and his assistants found by experience when they came on horseback thither.

That sylvan country which rises before us, towards Hampstead and Highgate, and that new town on the ridge to our left (St. John's wood, where only thirty years ago, was St. John's Farm), was anciently a portion of the Forest of Middlesex. Chalcotts, a plain structure, stands by the first group of trees north-east of the railway tunnel. "Sundry devout men of London," says Stow, "gave to the Hospital of Saint James, at Charing-cross, eighty acres of land" (eight in Stowe's edition; but we think Stow correct, as eighty acres agree more nearly with the size of the estate), "and wood out of Chalcote Hamsted." St. James's Hospital of lepers was under the government of a master till Henry VI. granted its property to

Eton College. It was surrendered to Henry VIII., but was again restored to the College. Primrose-hill was a portion of it, and would have been now a building site but for Mr. Hume, M.P., and an association of persons who induced the Government some years back to transfer that delightful spot to the public. Eton College obtained, in exchange, a piece of Crown land, near Windsor. Primrose-hill and the duelling field behind Chalk Farm Tavern were proposed as a site for a Grand National Exposition of the Industrial Arts in 1845, four years before the Exhibition in Hyde-park was proposed. The success attending the bazaar of the Anti-Corn-law League in Covent-garden Theatre in that year, suggested that there should be an exhibition, national and permanent, in design. But no persons of influence could be found to give the project support, until the illustrious Prince Consort gave it a passport to success and fame. The late Dr. Cocke Taylor and other persons—the present writer one of them—surveyed Primrose-hill for the site of such a structure in 1845.

So long ago as 1778, a proposal was made in the *Public Advertiser* to the inhabitants of Marylebone, for forming a spacious roadway from Portman-square, through Marylebone-fields (now Regent's-park), passing by the west side of Primrose-hill, crossing a little beyond the London



CHALK FARM TAVERN.

Passing to the back of Chalk Farm Tavern, through that mud which is now ankle deep, we climb over the gate (they have no right to close it, this is a public way), and observe a row of trees stretching on both sides of us. Some of the new-comers—for there is no old inhabitant



CHALK FARM TAVERN.—BACK VIEW

end of the railway tunnel, and cutting through a part of the Belsize estate, and so into Hampstead. This is nearly the line of the grand promenade lately proposed. But Belsize was leased and sub-leased to several tenants, which may have prevented the intersection of that estate until now. This property has a history of some public interest.



SCENE FROM "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

WE this week give an illustration of the closing scene of the very clever little comedy at the Haymarket, entitled, "A Pretty Piece of Business." The situation is by no means novel in the drama, but it is always effective. The reader will see what it is at a glance without the aid of words. There are the fair widow, Mrs. Grantley (Miss Reynolds), and Captain Felix Merewether (Mr. Howe), explaining the errors away which have made the staple of the comedy, and, having served their purpose are now to be exploded. There are, also, the bashful Dr. Launcelot Shee (Mr. Buckstone), and Miss Charlotte Shee (Mrs. L. S. Buckingham), overhearing, by the most perfect premeditated accident in the world, all that the two are saying, each ready to claim the appropriate "he" and "she," who, in the two central figures, have got misappropriated, but who are ready now to be claimed by their proper mates, and borne off accordingly to the dove-cot of matrimony. The comparison fits the subject, for the chain of amorous mistakes had commenced in the aviary, and the mispaired lovers had been already described by the figurative doctor, as specimens of the carrier-tribe; as two pretty pigeons, in fact, whom he lavishly invests with whimsical ornithological attributes. This lively, as well as "Pretty Piece of Business," continues to be attractive.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. THOMAS LITLEDALE.

In our metropolis there is an old piece of City gossip—that, should a son be born to the Lord Mayor during his year of office, it is customary for the Corporation to present to the Lady Mayoress a silver cradle. A few years ago the course of events at the Mansion-house led to the searching of the City records for a precedent after this congratulatory gift, when, "the silver cradle" proved to be a myth; and, as the report says, "the subject dropped." In Liverpool, however, a similar custom flourishes, upon a sort of legendary authority; and the piece of plate here engraved records its latest observance.

It forms a handsome massive table ornament, 24 in. high, recording the birth, cradle, and progress of maritime commerce. This is represented by an ancient Briton and his wife, who, having crossed the broad and rapid Pool of the Sea (Mere-sea), in their coracle (the earliest form

of boat, made of the branches of the withy tree plaited together, and then covered with the raw hide of a bull), are laying down the precious freight, their first offspring, on the shore of their future settlement. The child they dedicate to the genius of the place, who sits anxiously surveying their actions. In her hand she holds a wreath of laurel, in earnest of the eminence their children shall attain in commercial greatness, when the now wild shores of the Mersey shall be covered with stupendous docks, and ships shall resort thither from all parts of the world, and Liverpool be called the "mistress of commerce," "the great city of ships."

The group of figures is placed on an equilaterally-formed base, having three sides, with the acute angles cut off, and forming an accommodating space for the cameos, which carry on the story of progress. The first is in front, the chasing in relief showing the new settlers preparing for their sustenance, by the husband going out along the marshy ground, with his bow and arrows, to shoot the fowls which resorted to the banks of the Liverpool, whilst his helpmate was in the coracle ready to paddle after those birds which, being killed or wounded, might happen to drop into the water; and thus, and with the fish taken by the spear and dart, their daily food was procured.

In the second panel is given a view of a Phœnician ship. The crew, having come to trade with the islanders, and barter the manufactures of their own country, are seen loading their ship with tin.

The third division represents the native ships, greatly improved under the Roman dominion in Britain, and under the direction of the Romano-British Admiral Allectus, paved the way for a secure step under the guidance of King Alfred the Great.

With the fourth relief comes the encouragement of maritime discovery which, in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the country an unparalleled extension of commerce with whole regions of the world hitherto unexplored by British ships, and founded that lasting greatness of English enterprise until the present time, when, as shown in the fifth and last panel, the wonderful elasticity of British energy, and the power of British genius, by the improvements made in naval architecture, exemplified in the yacht, the clipper ship, and the steam-boat.

The minor details consist of marine emblems joined with commercial, as indicated by the trident, caduceus, dolphin, and corallines, which are introduced in pure white silver, as a contrast to the highly-polished and

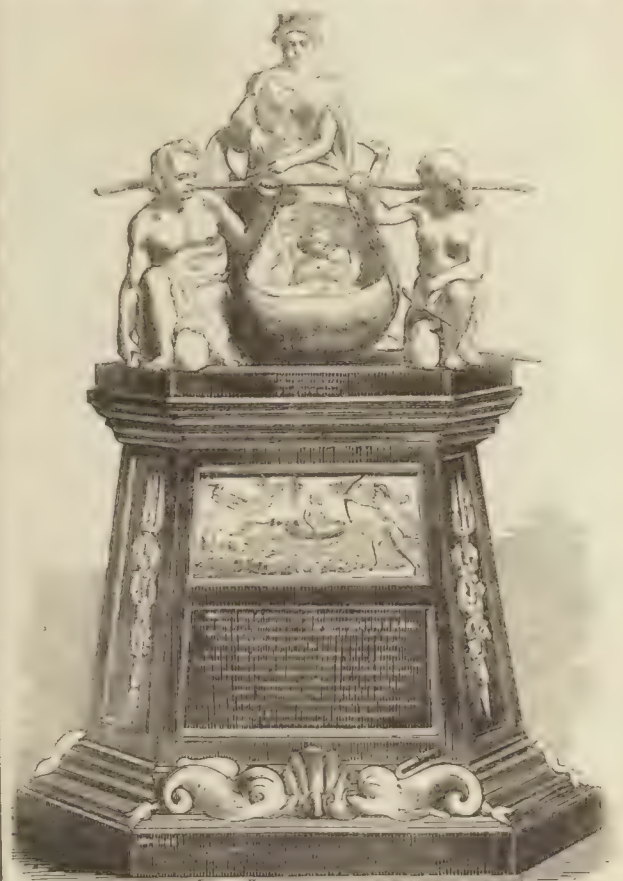
massy sides of the pedestal; and the ships, costumes, &c., are depicted with as much truthfulness as the best authorities could furnish.

On the base, just under the group of figures, is engraved, in old English characters, the ancient legend on which the presentation of the cradle is founded:—

YE SPIRIT OF YE LEGENDE.

Gif Leverpooles good maior sd everre bee
Made fasherre inne hys yerre off maioralte
Thenne sal bee gitten bye ye townemenne free
Ane silverre cradle too hys faire ladye.

And underneath the first sculptured panel follows this dedication:—
"To Julia, wife of Thomas Littledale, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, this work of art, emblematical of the cradle and the growth of Commerce, is presented by a number of the inhabitants of the borough, to commemorate, in fulfilment of an ancient legend, the birth of Clement St. George Royds, on the 8th of December, 1851, during his father's mayoralty, and on the day on which his worship opened St. George's Hall for judicial business. With the gift is also offered to the happy wife and



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MRS. THOMAS LITLEDALE, OF LIVERPOOL.

mother this record of the universal esteem in which her husband is held for his character as a man and a British merchant; his example for promoting manly pursuits as commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club; his triumphant humanity and bravery in rescuing numbers of valuable lives from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*, at sea, on the 24th August, 1848; and his courteous dignity, hospitality, and benevolence, as chief magistrate of this great community, in a year which will ever be historically distinguished by his inauguration of the great assize courts and the free public library."

This elegant work has been executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, Lord-street.

AGRICULTURAL DRAINING MATCH.

On Wednesday week, the 23rd ult., an extensive Agricultural Draining Match was held on the Burtonwood Estate, the property of Samuel Brooks, Esq., banker, of Manchester, situate near the Warrington Junction station of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The field selected was well adapted for the purpose, and beautifully situated, commanding a magnificent view of the Sankey viaduct. The soil con-



GREAT DRAINING-MATCH, ON THE BURTONWOOD ESTATE, NEAR WARRINGTON.

sists of a friable loam, on a marly substratum, with occasional beds of clay and sand. The attendance of drainers and gentlemen interested in such works was very large—there being 1000 persons present. The first event of the day was a match for diggers of drains. For this class of workmen, three prizes were offered of £5, £3, and £2 respectively; the conditions being that three labourers should work at each drain, and the prizes should be awarded to those who should cut forty-eight lineal yards of drain four feet deep, in the most workmanlike manner, with the least unnecessary excavation of earth, and without occupying more than four hours in the execution; superiority of work to be the first consideration in awarding the prizes. For these, thirty-five sets of candidates, from various parts of the kingdom, had entered, and twenty-eight competed, being started at ten o'clock by the firing of a gun. The prizes were awarded as follows, viz:—

Prizes.	Leader of Gang.	Whence.	Time.	Top width.*
1st Prize.....	J. Cubbin ..	Ormskirk..	3 48 ..	12 inches.
2nd Prize.....	— Lucas ..	Worsley ..	3 51 ..	13 ..
3rd Prize.....	J. Birket ..	Preston ..	3 58 ..	13½ ..
Highly commended	R. Shattocks ..	Garstang..	4 3 ..	13 ..
	H. Conway ..	Newton ..	3 39 ..	12½ ..
	— Gatley ..	Tatton ..	3 45 ..	12½ ..
Commended.....	G. Gee ..	Worsley ..	4 0 ..	13½ ..
	E. Orrell ..	Ormskirk..	4 0 ..	12½ ..

* The bottom was scooped so as to receive 2-inch pipes.

The execution of the work was generally good, and elicited unusual praise, several of the candidates who were disqualified through not having performed their work within the time specified, displayed much merit. The work of H. Conway's set, being the first completed, and very fairly done, attracted much attention; and the men were liberally rewarded by voluntary donations from several of the gentlemen present. For the pipe-laying, two prizes were offered, of £2 and £1 respectively; thirteen candidates entered, and six competed. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the number of pipes to be laid was reduced from 300 to 144, for the 48 lineal yards cut by the drainers. The conditions were that the prizes should be awarded to those who should lay their pipes in the most workmanlike and expeditious manner, placing each end to end, so as to form one continuous pipe; the execution of the work to be the chief consideration. This work was commenced by signal, as before, and the prizes were awarded as follows, viz:—

Prizes.	Name	Whence.	Time.
1st Prize.....	James Hodges ..	Garstang....	16 minutes
2nd Prize	John Quintaine ..	Burtonwood	12½ ..

The following was commended on account of quickness of execution:—
J. Barton..... Tatton..... 10 minutes

Additional interest was excited by the field being situated near to Bradley Hall—a farmhouse standing upon the site of an old mansion bearing that name, erected in the 15th century. The remains of the entrance gateway, with grooves for portcullis, drawbridge, &c., and the moat, still in good preservation, were very interesting to the lovers of antiquity. About £6 was collected by John Williams, Esq. for distribution amongst the unsuccessful competitors, in addition to which each one was paid for the work done. The judges were Messrs. G. Thompson, engineer of the Landowner's Draining Company, Exeter, and 30, Parliament-street, London; William Mercer, of Newton, agent to Thomas Leigh, Esq.; and H. White, Secretary to the South Lancashire Agricultural Society. The steward of the match was Mr. Thomas Suttle, sub-agent to Samuel Brooks, Esq., of Whalley House.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rectories: The Rev. C. W. Doherty, to Fulham, Lincoln; the Rev. R. M. Bingley, to Braiesworth, Suffolk; the Rev. W. A. Ormsby, to Smallburgh, Norfolk; the Rev. J. S. Green, to Wilton and Brundall, Norwich; the Rev. W. Bousfield, to Cublington, Aylesbury; the Rev. C. J. Cartwright, to St. Mary-at-Steps, Exeter; the Rev. W. Oulton, to Ballyrashine. **Vicarages:** The Rev. C. M. Turner, to Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex; the Rev. E. Male, to Rathmel, Yorkshire; the Rev. A. H. Baker, to Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. F. G. Bluet, to Ballinacash, Ireland; the Rev. W. L. Rolleston, to Kirby Bellars, near Melton Mowbray; the Rev. J. Fox, to Scrapfold, near Leicester; the Rev. C. T. Rust, to St. Michael at Thorn, Norwich. **Perpetual Curacies:** The Rev. H. R. Hussey, to Withercombe, Raleigh; the Rev. R. H. Kirby, to Haverthwaite, in the parish of Colton, Lancashire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. P. Bean, M.A., testimonial consisting of a valuable silver inkstand, two silver candlesticks, and a gold pencil case, as a mark of respect from his former pupils, on his retirement from the sur-mastership of St. Paul's School—which appointment he held nearly forty years; Rev. W. G. Barker, after a ministration of ten years at Trinity Church, Matlock, Bath, on his removal; Rev. J. Richardson, head master of Appleby Grammar School, by his present and former pupils; Rev. W. Wilson, on his resigning the spiritual charge of Deddington, by his parishioners.

TITHES NOT LIABLE TO THE SEWERS' RATES.—The Commissioners of Sewers have decided to remit the sewers' rates on the tithes of the Rev. Mr. Baker, the Vicar of Fulham; Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Vicar of Battersea; Rev. Mr. Sketchley, Vicar of St. Paul's, Deptford; and those of St. Olave, Southwark, of which the Rev. A. Kenny is the Incumbent; and many others. The decision will govern similar cases.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOPS OF NATAL AND GRAHAM'S TOWN.—On Wednesday morning the ceremony of consecrating the newly-appointed bishops of Natal and Graham's Town took place at St. Mary's, Lambeth. The officiating prelates were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Oxford. The reverend divines elevated were the Rev. Dr. John William Colenso, of St. John's Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. John Armstrong, of Lincoln College, Oxford; the former nominated the Bishopric of Natal, and the latter to the Bishopric of Graham's Town. After the service, the new Bishops were duly admitted to their sacred office by the imposition of hands.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—The annual exhibition of prize cattle and agricultural implements of this club will commence at the Baker street Bazaar on the 6th instant—somewhat earlier in the month than usual. The entries are more numerous than hitherto, particularly in the implement department. We observe, also, that the premises have been enlarged, and rendered more convenient for the circulation of the public, an improvement having been effected in the entrance to the show; the road and gateway, which the public formerly crossed, have been added to the area of the show, which has thus been considerably extended towards King-street.

FREE-TRADE IN SWEDEN.—The members of the Commercial Union of Stockholm have unanimously agreed upon sending in a petition to the King for a thorough revision of the Customs-laws. The petitioners point out the desirability of a very low tariff on all raw materials and all articles of food; of the repeal of all prohibitory laws; and of the introduction of duties according to measurement and weight, instead of ad valorem.

BOILER-BURSTING PREVENTED.—This improvement provides the upper part of the boiler with two openings, in addition to that for the safety valve, and the bottom of the boiler with one. These apertures are closed by one cylinder and piston, and by two valves which pass the water from the boiler on to the fire under it, when the steam gets to a given height, thus damping down the fires, and preventing explosion, should the safety-valve and engineers fail to perform their functions. This safety guard is intended to be independent of the engineer, beyond his control entirely, to be enclosed, locked up, and the key placed in the possession of the captain, the inspector having previously determined the amount of pressure the boiler will bear, and adjusted the pea upon the lever accordingly. —*New York Tribune.*

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY SHIPWRECK.—The ship *Lady Evelyn*, Captain McClellan, from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, left the former place on the 29th June, with a cargo of merchandise, with 230 Chinese emigrants, and some other passengers. Soon after leaving port she encountered bad weather, and was compelled to put into Anoy to refit. She left Anoy on the 16th July. On the 19th a violent storm came on, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of her crew, she struck on a reef known as Richard's Rocks, off the south-east end of the island of Typhoon. Such was the force with which she struck, that she parted immediately just about the mainmast, the after part of the ship drifting away, loaded as it was with human beings, not one of whom escaped. The long-boat having been destroyed by the fall of the mainmast, Mr. McKee, the second mate, one or two cabin passengers, and about thirty other persons, took to the fore rigging. There they remained until twelve o'clock the following day, when they made an attempt to reach the shore. Amongst those who succeeded were Mr. McKee, the steward, Mr. Gee, three able seamen, one of the passengers (a Portuguese), two females, and twenty-two Chinamen. One of the Chinese women was also safely carried ashore on a spar. The survivors of this fearful catastrophe were most kindly treated by the natives, and remained on the island over two months, when they were taken off by her Majesty's steamer *Hermes*, which had been sent in search of them.

CHESS.

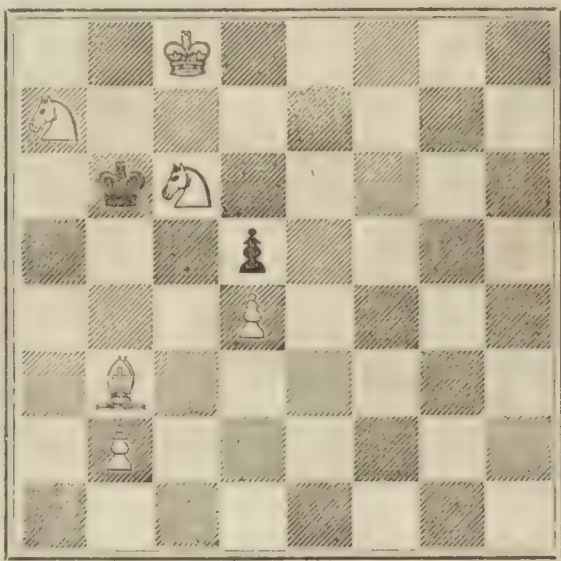
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROMANUS.—Send us an outline of the variation. Any epithet in the shape of notes is not required.
ALICE.—Andersen and Heydebrand are much stronger.
E. R. C. Pincheon.—The numbers shall be forwarded. Accept our thanks for the Problems, some of which are very clever, though not equal (probably from the reason you assign) to your former efforts.
A TYRO, Talbach.—It admits but of one solution, which you have not quite hit on yet. Try it again.
FELIX.—In the position submitted, White ought to win the game.
ONSEVER.—1. If you desire a reply the same week, write earlier. 2. Assuredly, if deserving; but not otherwise.
PATER FAMILIAS.—We will make inquiry. | **RUGBY ROY.**—White should move h's King.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 510. by Derevon, Sigma, Phiz, Onicron, D-gory, Miles, M.P., F. R. S., Ernest, O. P., K. H., Sunderland Club; Murphy, Buzz, are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 511. by I. H. S., Derevon, Fushie, Ernest, T. T. Y., H. S. L., of Hereford; J. P.; M. P.; J. B., of Islington; Phiz, Punch, Comes, Box and Cox, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 512.

By I. B., Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

Since our last report Mr. Löwenthal has again lost ground, and in a way that excites the astonishment of everybody. In fourteen games, he has not scored a single one; and yet, in nearly all, he has obtained advantage sufficient to ensure him victory over and over again, had he only exercised common discretion and ability. The result up to Wednesday evening is—

Löwenthal ..	..	..	..	8
Harrwitz ..	..	..	..	9
Drawn ..	..	..	..	9

The following is one of the last games played:—
(Petzold's Defence).

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to K B 4th	R takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. K P takes B	K to B sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. P takes P	P takes P (c)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	29. P to Q 6th	R to K R 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. B takes K B P	R takes B
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	(d)	
7. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	31. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	32. Q takes Kt (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
9. Q Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	33. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10. P to Q R 3rd	Q to K 2nd	34. K R to B 5th	Q takes Q P
11. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	35. R to R 5th (ch)	R to K R 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K R 4th	36. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
13. P to K B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	37. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
14. B to K B 2nd	B takes B (ch)	38. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
15. K takes B	Q to K B 3rd (a)	39. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 3rd
16. K Kt to K B sq	P to K Kt 2nd	40. Q takes K P (ch)	R to R 3rd
17. K Kt to K 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	41. Q to K B 4th (ch)	Q to Kt 4th
18. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 5th	(e)	
19. K R to K B sq	P to K R 4th	42. Q takes Q B P	Q to K 6th (ch)
20. K to Kt sq	P to K R 5th	43. K to R sq	Q R to K (ch)
21. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 6th	44. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
22. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to Kt (ch)	45. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
23. Q takes Kt	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	46. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
24. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q sq	47. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
25. Q to K 3rd	Q B to K 3rd (b)	48. Q to Q 6th (ch)	

And the game was given up as drawn.

(a) In this, as in nearly every one of the last ten or twelve games, Löwenthal plays the beginning admirably. He takes all attack out of his opponent's hands, apparently with the greatest ease, gets a winning position; and then, with a faulty unexampled, he suffers his advantages to slip away, his enemy to recover himself, and, at the last, is heartily glad to come off with a drawn battle! Let any one examine the games of this match attentively, as we have done, and he will see that, in nine cases out of ten, it is not Harrwitz who beats Löwenthal, but the latter who defeats himself.

(b) We have here one of those surprising instances of the Hungarian's short-comings at the moment when victory seems within his grasp. If, instead of moving the Bishop thus, he had played as follows, it is not easy to see how Black could have saved his game:—

(c) What was the objection to taking this Pawn with K? That line of play seems less open to objection than taking with the Pawn.
(d) Very well played. From this moment Mr. Harrwitz ought certainly to have won without difficulty.
(e) We should rather have played R to K B sq.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

For the following beautiful game we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. von Heydebrand. It was played lately between that distinguished master and one of the most eminent players of Germany.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. von H.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. von H.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to her 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	20. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K R 6th (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	21. K to B 2nd	Q Ks K R P (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	22. K takes P	Q to K R 4th (ch)
5. P to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd (a)	23. K to B 2nd	R R to K B sq
6. B to Q B 4th	Q to K 2nd (b)	24. B to K 6th (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd
7. B takes K B P	K to Q sq	25. Q R to K B sq	K to Q sq
(ch)		26. K R to K Kt 8th	K to R 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	27. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K takes B
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	P takes Kt	28. K R to Kt 6th	K takes P
10. P takes P (disch)	Q B to Q 2nd	(ch)	
11. P takes Kt	Q takes K P (ch)	29. K to his sq (dis)	K to his sq
12. K to B sq	K B to Q 3rd	(ch)	
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 4th	30. Kt Ks Q B P (ch)	K to Q sq
14. P to K B 7th	P to K B 6th	31. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
15. P takes P	P takes P	(c)	
16. Q B to K Kt 5th	K to B sq	32. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
(ch)		33. R to K Kt 8th	Q to K R 5th (ch)
17. B to Q 5th	P to K R 3rd	34. K to Q 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
18. B to K 3rd	Q B to Q B 3rd	35. K to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th

And White abandoned the game.

Notes by Mr. von Heydebrand.

(a) This move, now much in vogue, was analysed by Philidor as far back as 1777.
(b) The following variations, at this point, may be worth consideration:—
6. P takes P = P to Q 4th 10. Kt to K B 2nd Q takes P
7. P takes Kt Kt takes R 11. Q to K B 3rd Q takes Q
8. Kt takes Kt P to K Kt sq 12. P takes Q Kt to Q B 3rd
(c) He may also play—
13. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 5th 15. K to Q sq Q B to K B 4th
14. Kt to Q 5th Kt takes Q B P (ch) And the game seems in Black's favour.
15. P to Q 4th Kt to K 4th 16. B takes P B to K Kt 5th (ch)
15. K to K 2nd Kt takes K B P (ch) 17. K takes R It takes Kt
And Black appears to have the better game.
(c) By now taking the Bishop with his Queen, White might have drawn the game in all probability.
* The result of taking with the Pawn is exemplified in a Game we recently published between Mr. von Heydebrand and Mr. Staunton.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen has commissioned Mr. M. Angelo Hayes to paint a small picture for her of the interior of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The quantity of coal required for consumption in London was, in 1851, 3,745,000 tons; the consumption of coal in Paris, for all purposes, was, in the same year, but 362,500 tons.

The Belgian Court has gone into mourning for six weeks on the occasion of the death of the Queen of Portugal, whose widow is a nephew of King Leopold.

The price of wheat at the present time is about double what it was at a corresponding period of the years 1834-5; and for the past twenty-one years wheat has not ranged so high at this season of the year as it does now.

The Rev. Mr. Millar, has received a magnificent donation from the Queen of 250 guineas to the Edinburgh Blind School.

The Bank of France have resolved to adopt the plan of making all their payments in gold, instead of allowing their silver to be drained from them for exportation.

The Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they require two more vessels to carry emigrants to South Australia and Victoria, to be ready to receive passengers for Adelaide on the 17th, and Geelong on Jan. 20 next.

A vein of iron ore, which is expected to prove of a valuable character, has been discovered at Car Kettle, near Ulverston.

The Queen has signified her gracious intention to bestow the vacant Garter upon the Earl of Carlisle.

The agriculturists of Devonshire continue to obtain extremely high prices for every description of farm produce, so much so that, in many instances, the farmers themselves declare that "it is a good bit too high!"

The Ottoman Porte has demanded the dismissal of a Professor of the University of Athens, who has published a very offensive attack on Turkey in the *Acron*. The Government disowned the article, but declined to displace the writer.

As a fact showing the practical good of the Orphan Working School, we learn that last year upwards of 4000 articles were made and marked by the girls, besides mending.

Mr. Joseph Robertson, the present editor of the *Edinburgh Courant*, has been appointed to an office in the Register House, Edinburgh, as searcher of records for literary purposes.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 15th ult. states that Pius IX. has left the Palace of the Quirinal, and removed to the Vatican.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., accompanied by several influential friends, has gone to Paris. Their object is to confer with the best-informed persons in the French capital upon the wine-trade; and then to go to Bordeaux for a similar object.

The Rev. G. Fletcher, who has just completed his 106th year, preached a sermon on Sunday at a chapel in Bunhill-row, St. Luke's. Although of such an advanced age, his faculties are still good.

Women are still wanting at Victoria, in Australia, as an excess of 55,000 men appears in the population.

Shakspeare's "Hamlet" has just been performed, with immense applause, for the first time, in an almost unaltered dress, in Stockholm. The translation adopted is that of Professor Hagberg.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Francis Evans Bennett, Esq., of Bennett's-grove, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

There are sixty-three homeward-bound vessels laden with Peruvian guano, to the extent of, probably, 50,000 to 60,000 tons. The fleet at the Chinese Islands, counting only the English ships, is estimated at 40,000 tons more.

A prisoner, while in Newgate Gaol, costs the State, in the year, £30 2s. 3d.

There is no truth in the rumour that the French Government intends to establish public gaming-houses in Paris. Such an intention has never been entertained.

The *New York Herald* records the performance of an extraordinary feat, namely, the trotting of 100 miles in 8 hours, 55 minutes, and 53 seconds.

Several Belfast grocers have been fined £25 each for frauds in adulterating coffee, pepper, &c.; and one trader has been committed to prison in default of payment.

On the 17th ult. the Duke of Parma performed the ceremony of inaugurating the works of the Parma and Colorno railway line, by turning the first clod and wheeling it away. The line is granted to Messrs. Gandell, of London.

The ship *Medway* left Southampton on Saturday last, with about 240 Government emigrants, for Melbourne. This is her fifth voyage to Australia.

The municipal council of Orleans has unanimously voted a sum of 40,000 fr. for the fêtes for the inauguration of the statue of Joan of Arc, in 1854, and a sum of 2000 fr. for the expenses of the carriage of the statue from Paris.

The steam-ship *Golden Age*, in proceeding into the Mersey on Monday, for her voyage to Australia, ran into the north wall of the Birkenhead Docks, and severely damaged her cutwater. The accident will delay her departure for some days.

France intends to establish consulates at the more important towns of Albania, the Herzegovina, and Bosnia.

On Tuesday, during the dense fog, a plate-layer on the York and Berwick Railway, at the time the express train was coming up, stepped on one side to get out of the way; but, being deceived by the fog, he walked in front of the engine, was knocked down, and killed on the spot.

Colonel Hugnet, departmental commissary of police of the Bas Rhin, committed suicide at Strasbourg, on the 24th ult.

The French Emperor has given 500 fr. to a fund which is being raised for erecting an asylum for blind young workmen at Versailles.

During a gale, last week, a French schooner went on shore, near Penzance, and was totally destroyed. All the crew, except one, were drowned.

The Grand Council of Neuchâtel has voted the concession of a railway from Col-des-Roches, near Locle, passing through the industrial districts of Jura, to Bienne, where it is to communicate with the railways of Central Switzerland.

The University of Breslau has just conferred, for the first time, the rank of doctor on a Jew, M. Sigismund Freund. The promotion has taken place in the Faculty of Philosophy.

The *Gazette* contains several Orders in Council, commanding the closing of a great number of the metropolitan graveyards. There is an order that only one body should be interred in each grave of the Millennium Cemetery.

Sir James Anderson, M.P. for the Stirling burghs, addressed his constituents at the Corn Exchange, Stirling, last week, when he gave an account of his stewardship. The meeting expressed their confidence by a unanimous vote.

According to Dr. Bowring, the Imperial census, taken forty years ago, of the population of China is at out correct. That census gave an aggregate of 360,000,000 of human beings, all subject to the same way.

The population of Prussia last December was 16,935,420 souls—giving an increase, during three years (from 1819) of 537,373 souls, or 3.28 per cent.

A new wheelbarrow has been invented. The wheel is placed under the centre, so that none of the weight of the load rests upon the hands. A man can wheel twice the usual weight.—*American Paper.*

The Duke of Bedford has bought £40,000 worth of property in the county Galway, in the Encumbered Estates Court.

On application in the Bail Court, and with the consent of both parties, the indictment against Major Beresford for conspiracy in the matter of the Derby election, has been postponed until after Hilary term.

The great peace meeting at Glasgow has been postponed, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bright's brother, and the inability of Mr. Cobden to attend.

The *Mining Journal* states that our exports of iron in 1851 exceeded those of 1850 by 200,000 tons; 1852 gave an excess of 150,000 tons; and the excess of 1853 will not fall short of 450,000 tons.

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* announces the arrival of Lord Henry Scott and Lord Schomberg Ker in the former colony, who, with their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Stoeber, have taken up their quarters in Brisbane.

At a sitting on Thursday week, the Town Council of Dundee resolved that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying that all administrative business connected with Scotland should be "intrusted to the management of a Secretary of State."

Constantinople has thirteen newspapers, Smyrna six, and Alexandria one; Servia eight, Wallachia and Moldavia four between them.

A very unusual sale by auction—namely of "church-rate seizures"—took place last week, at St. Martin's-bourne, when Mr. Shrubsole, of Faversham, sold 3½ quarters of oats, being "the goods and chattels" of Mr. J. Marsh, cornfactor, distrained for church-rates. The lots were sold for £4 1s., the amount of rates seized for being 14s. 7d.

NEW MUSIC. &c.

The following descriptions are taken from the *Illustrations*, priced 10 guineas.

- No. 1. In oak case, with expression stop, priced 10 guineas.
- No. 2. In mahogany case, with expression stop, 12 gs.
- No. 3. In oak case, with three stops, 15 gs.
- No. 4. In oak case, with five stops, 22 gs.; in rosewood, 25 gs.
- No. 5. In oak or rosewood case, with eight stops, 32 gs.
- No. 6. In oak or rosewood case, with twelve stops, 55 gs.
- No. 7. In mahogany or rosewood case, with the patent percussion action, and one stop, 18 gs.
- No. 8. In oak case, with percussion and twelve stops, 40 gs.
- No. 9. In ditto, in elegant rosewood case, 45 gs.
- No. 10. The New Patent Model, with expression in a Main. The most perfect Harmonium that can be made; 15 stops, elegant rosewood case, 55 gs.

Full descriptive lists sent on application. 50, New Bond-street.



FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, AT BADMINTON.

SHENSTONE NEW PARISH CHURCH.

THIS handsome edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has just been erected from the designs of Mr. John Gibson, of Westminster.

The Church is situated about two miles from Lichfield, upon the summit of a hill adjoining the present churchyard, and upon land the gift of the Rev. R. Essington, the Vicar; to whose munificent contributions and exertions, coupled with those of Mr. J. S. Manley, Mr. Neville, &c., the erection of the new edifice is mainly due.

The style is Gothic, of the fourteenth century; the exterior is of sandstone; the quoins, internal arches, columns, and mouldings, being rubbed, and the ashlar hammer-dressed.

The Church is 120 feet long, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and vestry; the latter being in the tower, which is situated at the east angle of the north aisle, and is twenty feet square, exclusive of its bold projecting buttresses; and, when finished, it will rise to a height of more than 100 feet. The aisle for organ and seventy children is situated on the opposite side, on the south-east angle, in which there is some stained glass. The entrances have porches on the south side of aisle, and the west end of nave; over the latter is a fine circular window, eleven feet diameter. On each side of the chancel are stall-seats. The windows generally have three lights, cusped, varied, and well considered in de-

tail; those in the chancel being elaborately worked. The roofs are open and of deal, stained; that of the chancel is arch-ribbed and boarded. The pulpit, reading-desk, altar-railing, and table, are of solid oak, paneled and carved. The reredos has the Commandments inserted. The organ was built by Mr. Holditch, of London, and presented by John S. Manley, Esq. The windows are fitted with cathedral glass, and stained borders. The floors are parti-coloured Staffordshire tiles; and the Church is heated by an apparatus placed under the tower. The font is the gift of Mrs. Grove, and the altar-cloth was presented by Mrs. Wayte. The Church will accommodate, on the ground-floor, in open seats, 600 persons; 225 being set apart for the humbler inhabitants.

The contract for the building and fittings was somewhat above £3800. The building was commenced in May of last year, when foundation-stones were laid by the chairman, John S. Manley, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Jervis. The whole of the works have been admirably executed by the contractors, Messrs. Locke and Nesham, under the direction of the architect.

ELECTRIC TIME-BALL AT EDINBURGH.

AN Electric Time-ball has recently been erected on the top of the Nelson Monument, on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, and is now in operation. The ball rises about five minutes to one o'clock p.m., and falls at the hour. It is placed under the charge of Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal, at the Observatory.

A general desire exists, however, that the presence of the machine should not prevent the public from access to the top of Nelson's Monument; and to do so with safety requires a protecting casing, which Messrs. Maudsley (the engineers who provided the machinery) had not anticipated, but which the Lord Provost has generously undertaken to supply. "If the public (says the Scotsman) look to the Monument, at five minutes before one o'clock p.m., Greenwich time (now Edinburgh time also), they will see the ball raised half-mast high; at two minutes before, full mast high, or in contact with the cross bars; and, at one o'clock, exact to a tenth of a second, it will fall—the instant to be observed being the commencement of the fall, as shown by the formation of a line of light between the ball and the bars. Those who, on the Monument, have witnessed the fall of the ball, describe the effect as extremely interesting. The huge mass is first of all seen rushing downward with terrific velocity, as if likely to carry all before it; when, suddenly, at about three-fourths down, it is brought, by some invisible agent, almost to a stand-still; and then, with two or three slight movements up and down, it rests on its bed-block as quietly as if nothing had happened."

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

THE mortal remains of this deeply-lamented nobleman were, on Thursday week, deposited in the family vault in Badminton Church. The body lay in state on the morning of the funeral in the great hall of the family mansion. For nearly three hours a continuous succession of the inhabitants of the district passed through the hall, which was lined with a picked detachment of Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which regiment the late Duke was Colonel. Daylight was wholly excluded, and the apartment was illuminated by a number of wax-lights. Badminton Church is beautifully situated in the gardens attached to the mansion, from which there is a private entrance into the sacred edifice. It contains several monuments to the members of the Beaufort family.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, AT SHENSTONE, NEAR LICHFIELD.



ELECTRIC TIME-BALL JUST ERRECTED ON THE NELSON MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.

The ashes of all the Dukes—except the first, who is buried in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor—repose here.

The route taken by the funeral cortege was marked by a double line of Yeomanry Cavalry on foot, with crape round their left arms.

The procession, having been formed, left the mansion in the following order:—

Two Mutes.

The Undertaker.

The Clerk of the Works.

Rev. Joseph Buckley

Rev. E. J. Everard

(Incumbent of Badminton, and Chaplain
to the deceased Duke).

(Rector of Didmarton, and Assistant-
Chaplain to the deceased Duke).

Mr. Wickman and Mr. White (Medical attendants of the deceased Duke).

Supporters.

A Plume of Feathers, borne by a Page.

Supporters.

The Coronet and Cushion.

THE COFFIN.

Pall Bearers:—

containing the Body of

Pall Bearers:—

Rev. J. S. M. Anderson,

the deceased Duke,

Rev. M. F. Townsend,

Rector of Tormarton.

surmounted by a

Vicar of Thornbury.

Rev. G. Lawson,

Black Velvet Pall,

Rev. H. Ayling,

Vicar of Littleton Drew.

and borne by

Rector of Frampton Cotterell.

Rev. J. H. Morris,

Twelve Labourers,

Rev. W. H. Boothby,

Incumbent of Acton Turville.

followed by

Vicar of Hawkesbury.

The Duke of Beaufort (Chief Mourner)

The Marquis of Worcester (attended by his tutor, Mr. Boyle).

Viscount Dupplin.

Mr. Lovell.

Earl Howe.

Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Earl of Galloway.

Lord Cathorpe.

Mr. Granville Ryder.

Sir W. Farquhar.

Lord Raglan.

Colonel Kingscote.

Mr. Granville Somerset.

Mr. Raglan Somerset.

Mr. J. Orde.

Mr. Finch.

Hon. S. Cathorpe.

Mr. Nigel Kingscote.

Earl Granville.

Capt. E. Somerset.

Capt. H. Somerset.

Mr. Fitzroy Somerset.

Rev. W. Somerset.

Mr. Boscawen Somerset.

Rev. Henry Talbot.

Mr. Edward Fitzroy Talbot.

Mr. Arthur Talbot.

Mr. Alfred Somerset.

Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell.

Mr. H. Lyon.

Earl Bathurst.

Mr. Hooper.

The procession closed with about thirty domestics and old retainers of the family.

The rain fell heavily as the mournful cortege passed across the garden to the church. The Duke of Beaufort walked uncovered, and appeared deeply affected.

On entering the church, the officiating clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Buckley and the Rev. Mr. Everard, received the body, and preceded it up the centre aisle. The Rev. Mr. Buckley read the prayers, and the lessons were read by the Rev. Mr. Everard in a very impressive manner. At the proper period the coffin was lowered into the vault. The widowed Duchess now left the pew she had hitherto occupied, and was supported by her son (the present Duke) and Sir William Coddington (her son-in-law) to the edge of the vault, over which she stood during the remainder of the service. The scene was exceedingly affecting at this time. The Duchess was much agitated; and every one present appeared deeply impressed with the solemnity of an event which deprived them at once and for ever of a beloved patron and friend. The service concluded amid the scarcely-suppressed sobs of the multitude.

The young Marquis of Worcester—a remarkably fine child—was the subject of much interest among the spectators of the sad ceremonial.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—In consequence of the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, a vacancy occurs in the representation of South Staffordshire; Viscount Lewisham, one of the members, succeeding to the title and estates. At the meeting of the Conservatives it was determined that a requisition to Viscount Ingestre (who is now in America), should be immediately prepared.

SIR E. B. LYTON, BART.—We understand that Sir Edward Bulwer Lyton, who was, during last session, unanimously elected to the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of our University, will deliver his inaugural address about the middle of January.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The Executive Committee of the National Public School Association have resolved to take steps for the introduction in the House of Commons, of an Education Bill based on their principles, early in the ensuing session of Parliament. The Committee have also resolved to hold, in Manchester, an aggregate meeting of the friends of the association, during the present month.

THE BANGOR EISTEDDOD.—Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., of Plas Coch, having followed the example of Colonel Douglas Pennant, and declined to accept the presidency of the intended Bangor Eisteddod, it has been decided, at a general meeting of the committee, to postpone the Festival until the year 1855.

SHORT TIME AT BLACKBURN.—It is rumoured that unless a change for the better takes place in the market at Manchester, and in trade generally, the manufacturers of this town will in a short time run their mills only three days per week. If this be the case it will materially interfere with the assistance now rendered to the Preston "Lock-outs" by the operatives, who last week sent upwards of £600, to which may be added the contributions of the amalgamated trades.

DESIGN OF THE MANCHESTER MEMORIAL TO WELLINGTON.—The figure of Wellington occupies the centre, and around are grouped statues of Lord Hill, Sir E. Pakenham, General Crauford, Lord Lyndoch, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The pedestal is supported at the angles by groups of flags, representing those of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh regiments. The body of the monument is festooned with triumphal garlands, and the frieze is decorated with wreaths of laurel. In the spaces which intervene are panels, in which the sculptor intends to introduce medallion portraits of Gough, Hardinge, Colborne, Sidney Bechtwith, and William Napier, the historian of all the great deeds of the Peninsula.

THE LATE DR. BEXFIELD.—The places for the concert about to be given, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Dr. Bexfield, in St. Andrew's-hall, Norwich, have been nearly all taken; and it is anticipated that a very large sum will be realized by the entertainment.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL of respect and regard was presented, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., to William S. Tootell, Esq., of Edgware, by his friends and neighbours. The gift consists of a splendid Silver Tea-kettle and Stand, and Four Candlesticks, all of silver, and furnished by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street. The presentation took place at a dinner at the Chandos Arms, Edgware; William Phillimore Esq., of Deacon's-hill, in the chair.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHELTENHAM.—On Thursday week, a dinner was given to Mr. W. S. Davis, congratulatory of his re-embellishment of this splendid establishment, when about 150 of the leading inhabitants of Cheltenham sat down to a *recherché* repast, under the able presidency of the member for the borough, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley. The leading topic of the evening was the success of the proprietor of this hotel, in having combined the requirements of a first-class establishment with an economical tariff.

DAY OF HUMILIATION IN SCOTLAND.—Tuesday was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in Edinburgh, on account of the visitation of cholera, "and the present aspects of God's providential dealings with us as a nation." The churches in connection with the Free, Established, and Episcopalian communions were open the same as on the Sabbath. The discourses delivered were most appropriate for the solemn occasion. The day was also observed in Glasgow by the different denominations; and throughout the country by the Free Church.

NORWICH POULTRY SHOW.—An exhibition of poultry on quite an extensive scale has been held during the week, in the Corn-exchange, Norwich. About 2000 Cochins-China fowls were exhibited, and £100 distributed in prizes. The show was very extensively patronised.—The Essex Poultry Association also held a very successful meeting last week.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—An effort is now being made to restore this edifice, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, the site of which was purchased in 1846 by the North British Railway Company. A memorial signed by the most influential men in the city has just been presented to the Town-council with this view.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.—A numerous meeting of the political friends of the Earl of Lonsdale took place at Whitehaven, on Thursday week, for the purpose of entering into a subscription in order to procure a full-length portrait of the noble Earl. A considerable sum was subscribed in the room.

FREE LIBRARY.—The suggestion for a free library in Norwich has been again agitated within the last few weeks. The consent of the required number of inhabitants has been already obtained; but the Town-council have taken no steps, beyond the appointment of a committee, to carry out Mr. Ewart's excellent act.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Friday week an accident occurred on the London and North-Western Railway, between Manchester and Liverpool, by which two persons were seriously injured.—The next morning the express train from Manchester ran into two carriages standing on the line at Patricroft, and dashed them to atoms; but fortunately no one was in the carriages, and the express itself sustained little or no damage.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUMBER.—On Monday, four men put off in a boat laden heavily with fish, from the smack *Emma*, to proceed to Hull market, to dispose of their produce, when the boat sank. Two were unfortunately drowned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Nov. 25	30.165	46.1	33.0	37.9	— 3.8	100	N.W.	0.57
" 26	29.811	43.2	34.7	39.0	— 2.8	92	N.W.	0.44
" 27	30.108	42.0	35.5	37.4	— 4.5	98	Calm.	0.00
" 28	30.185	45.8	31.1	39.5	— 2.4	86	S.W.	0.00
" 29	30.097	43.4	36.6	39.2	— 2.7	89	S.E.	0.06
" 30	30.052	52.9	38.9	47.0	+ 5.2	96	E.S.E.	0.01
Dec. 1	30.107	49.0	30.0	43.7	+ 2.0	87	S.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.13 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.84 inches by 9 a.m. on November 26; increased to 30.23 inches by 3 p.m. on the 28th; decreased to 30.04 inches by 8 p.m. on the 29th; increased to 30.15 inches by 7 p.m. on the 30th; and decreased to 30 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.061 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 4.5° below, to 5.2° above, their average values. During the time they were below their averages, viz., from the 14th to the 29th, the mean daily defect was 5.2°.

The mean temperature of the week was 40.5°, being 1.3° below the average of the same week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 21.5°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 11.1°.

The weather during the week, till December 1, was very dull; the sky was overcast, the air misty; and rain fell on four days to the depth of 1.1 inch (one inch and one tenth). The air has been either in a calm state or with gentle motion only during the week.

For the month of November, the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 30.132 inches.

The highest temperature during the month was 61.2° on the 1st, and the lowest 24.5° on the 18th. The range of temperature during the month, was, therefore, 36.7°. The mean of all the highest temperatures by day was 48.9°, and of all the lowest by night was 35.3°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 13.6°.

The mean temperature of the month was 41.8°, being below the average of thirty-eight Novembers by 1.4°.

The mean temperature of evaporation was 40.5°.

The mean temperature of the dew point was 38.7°.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was 90; complete saturation being represented by 100.

The fall of rain during the month was 1.6 inch; making a fall of 29 inches since January 1.

Lewisham, Dec. 2, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending November 26, the number of births within the Metropolitan districts was 1442: of males, the number was 777, and of females, 665. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845 to 1852, the average number of boys was 718, and of girls 674. The number of deaths within the same period was 1339; in the preceding week the deaths registered were 1162. In the ten corresponding weeks of the preceding ten years the average number of deaths was 1093; which, raised in proportion the increase of population, becomes 1262; therefore, there is an excess in last week's return of 137. Of the deaths, 634 were males (their average is 551), and 708 were females (their average is 542); therefore, the cold weather has been more fatal to females than to males. The following are the numbers at three different periods of life:—At less than 15 years, 652 (their average is 514); at 15 and less than 60, there were 409 deaths (average 365); and at 60 and upwards, 278 (average 223). The number of deaths to each class of disease is as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 311 (their average is 243); of these, 7 were caused by small-pox; 21, by measles; 59, by scarlatina; 59, by hooping-cough (its average is 32); 30, by diarrhoea; 46, by cholera; and 50, by typhus fever. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 50 (their average is 50). To tubercular diseases, 215 (their average is 175); of these consumption numbered 166 (exceeding its average by 37). To diseases of the brain, 155 (their average is 122). To those of the heart, &c., 59 (their average is 39). To those of the lungs, and of the other organs of digestion, 297 (their average is 234); of these bronchitis numbered 134, and pneumonia, 124. To diseases of the stomach, &c., 51 (their average is 58). To premature birth and debility, 42 (their average is 21). To old age, 50 (its average is 52). To sudden death, 7. To privation of food, 1. To burns and scalds, 2. To hanging, 4. To drowning, 5; and to fractures, 7. From the preceding it will be seen that diseases of the respiratory organs have suddenly become more fatal; they rose from 180 in the preceding to 297 in the last week. In this class bronchitis rose from 68 to 134; pneumonia from 92 to 124. Phthisis was fatal in the two weeks respectively in 133 and 166 cases. Cholera, it is gratifying to observe, subsides; and last week was fatal to only 46 persons. From our weekly meteorological tables it will be seen that the weekly temperature has suffered a great fall: it was, at the end of October, 55°; and in the week ending this day, was 40.5°. The mean temperature of the period from November 14th to November 29th was 37° only.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday, a meeting of the general committee of this institution was held, when the silver medal of the institution was voted respectively to two coastguardsmen, named Bonner and Rioch, of Collieston, Aberdeenshire, in consideration of their gallant services in saving, with a small skiff, a portion of the crew of the Russian schooner *Elise*, which was wrecked near that place on the night of the 19th ult. The new life-boat, recently placed by the Duke of Northumberland at Boulmer, and presented by him, as president, to the society, was reported to have saved the crew, consisting of seven persons, from the brig *Robert Nicol*, of Perth, which was wrecked near that place on Thursday, the 24th November. Since the establishment of this institution, it was said that nearly 8500 lives of shipwrecked persons had been saved by the use of its life-boats, and other means; and that it had granted rewards for services rendered on such occasions amounting to nearly £9000. In addition to four life-boats, on Peake's design, now building for the institution, six life-boats on the same plan had been placed on various parts of the coast during the present year.

TEN MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter-hall, for the purpose of sending out additional missionaries to China. An address of the committee was read, detailing the past efforts made on behalf of China, and proposing that ten additional missionaries should be sent out; the expense involved in the scheme being stated at from three to four thousand pounds per annum. The proposal was adopted.

NEW INDIAN COUNCILLOR.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Mr. James Grant Lumsden was appointed provisionally a Member of Council at Bombay.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—A paper on the consumption of smoke at Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton's, was read on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts. The consumption of coals in the establishment was about 6000 tons per annum. The saving in the coal account, since the introduction of the patent to July 1 of the present year, was £8383; from which was to be deducted, for casualties and sundries, say £350. The above economy had not arisen from less weight of fuel consumed, but owing to the screenings or dust of coal only being required for the furnaces.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A public meeting of the friends of Poland was held in the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the breaking out of the Polish revolution of 1830; M. Worrell, a Pole, in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, the large room being quite filled. After a few words, in English, from the chairman, an address from the Polish Democratic Association was read, in English, by Mr. Linton. The same address was afterwards read in Polish and French. It was drawn up in a very inflated style. It congratulated the oppressed nations of Europe on the hopes of freedom that were presented to them through the war that had now begun on the Danube. The meeting was then addressed in English, French, German, and Polish. The principal speakers were Dr. Arnold Ronge, M. Ledru-Rollin, and Count Radami. A letter in English was also read from Mazzini, who was too ill to attend the meeting; but who declared that, heart, mind, and affection, he was all theirs. The meeting, though at times greatly excited by the vehemence of the different speakers, was throughout conducted with great order and propriety.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, on Tuesday, presided over a numerously-attended meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant Alliance, at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Government on the aspect of Popery abroad towards British subjects. There was a numerous attendance, the proportion of ladies present being much smaller than is usually the case at meetings of a similar description. The principal speakers, besides the chairman, were Sir Culling Eardley, the Rev. G. H. Davis, of Bristol, and the Rev. W. Arthur. A memorial to the Queen was adopted.

A NEW BURIAL-GROUND FOR HOLBORN.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Holborn Union, a letter from the Rev. J. J. Toogood, the Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was read, suggesting that measures be adopted for providing a new burial-ground for the parish, the churchyard being ordered to be closed in July, 1854. The board resolved to appoint a committee to confer with other parochial bodies on providing a new burial-ground.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday the third lecture of the ninth annual series in connection with this association, was delivered in Exeter-hall, by the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, who selected for his subject "The Relation of Romanism to the Second Coming of Christ."

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The 188th anniversary of this corporation was held on Wednesday, according to "ancient custom," it being St. Andrew's-day, at the London Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the chair; when about 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The charity of the Scottish Hospital is applicable to the poor natives of Scotland and their children, resident in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, who, not being in receipt of any parochial relief in this country, would, in age and poverty, in sickness or distress, or when in want of employment, be exposed to the utmost wretchedness, or to discreditable beggary, but for the fostering relief afforded to them by this institution. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given; and the principal speech of the evening was that of Mr. Sickles, in reply to "the health of the American Minister." The subscription collected during the evening, amounted to about £300.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the friends of this institution was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing ten pensioners. The Rev. M. W. Lusignan presided. The report stated that during the past year the committee had granted assistance as follows:—To 98 necessitous clergymen, £990; to 55 widows of clergymen, £469 8s.; and to 59 daughters of clergymen, £440—making a total of £1899 8s. There were 39 pensioners on the funds: of whom 18 received £30; 8, £35; and 13, £40 per annum. The total amount invested amounted to £4530 1s. The total income in the past year had been £7332 18s. 10d.; and, after the expenses had been met, there was left a balance in hand of £649 16s. 5d. The election having been proceeded with, the meeting separated.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The seventeenth anniversary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the society's rooms, Bedford-street, Strand; J. Reynolds, Esq., in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that the society consisted of 312 members. Many thousands of British and foreign specimens had been distributed to the members, and numerous Continental botanists; and increased exertions had been this year made to render this important department of the society's operations more efficient, and already numerous valuable specimens had been received in distribution to the members.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The second meeting for the season of the above society took place, Tuesday evening, at the society's rooms, Grosvenor-street. The chair was taken by Mr. T. H. Wyatt. In the course of the preliminary business, M. Bensaïgnat, architect, of Lille, was elected a corresponding member; and Professor Donaldson announced several handsome donations of drawings, &c., from foreign artists; at the same time complaining of the backwardness of the English section of the profession in similar matters.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society was held on Wednesday; the Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair. His Lordship delivered his annual address; after which the Copley medal was presented to M. Dove, of Berlin, for his work on the distribution of heat over the surface of the earth; and the Royal medal to Mr. Charles Darwin, the eminent naturalist, for his works on natural history and geology. After the meeting the Fellows of the society and their friends dined together, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—the noble building in Long-acre, which the metropolis owes to the spirit and enterprise of Mr. Hullah—being now completed, it was opened on Thursday evening with a great performance of vocal and instrumental music, under that gentleman's direction. Next week we shall give some particulars of this concert, and also respecting the hall itself; merely saying, for the present, that the concert was worthy of the occasion; that the hall was crowded by an assemblage including our most distinguished musicians and amateurs; and that the opinion was unanimous that this building is, in every respect, the finest Music-hall in London.

AN OPEN COURT OF CUSTOMS.—The Board of Customs have issued a notice, announcing an open court for the purpose of hearing and deciding complaints, and for investigating matters relating to the Customs' revenue. A room in the Custom-house has been set apart for the purpose; and the new court is to sit on Tuesdays and Fridays, every week, when necessary.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Last year there had been 115 patients in the wards, which, with 632 subsequently admitted, made the total number of patients 747. The out-patients had been 14,653; in addition to whom ought to be considered 291 poor married women attended to at their own houses—making in all 14,949 extern patients.

STRIKES IN THE NORTH.—The working-men of the metropolis are taking steps to realise a fellow-feeling with the locked-out men of Preston. On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the British School-room, Cowper-street, City-road, to support the Preston operatives during their struggle with the mill-owners, and to consider the question of inaugurating a Labour Parliament. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That this meeting, after witnessing the numerous failures that have been consequent upon sectional and isolated struggles of the people to maintain a proper scale of wages, and to achieve the emancipation of labour, is of opinion that the time is now arrived when a united and mass-movement of the working-classes—based upon a national organisation, and guided by one directing body—can alone secure adequate support to the men now 'locked out' of employment, and on strike, and enable workmen in the future to free labour from the thrall of capital." A resolution in support of a labour parliament, similar to that recently resolved upon by a Manchester meeting, was also agreed to.

BETTING-HOUSES.—On Thursday (Dec. 1) the new Act on betting-houses came into operation; and it is understood to be the intention of the Government to enforce the new law. Some projects have been started to continue betting-lists, such as selling pictures or forming clubs; but as one half of the penalties will go to the informers, persons attempting to evade the statute will run great risks. The object of the Act is not to interfere with horse-racing, but only to abolish betting-offices, of which more than 100 have been opened in the metropolis. Suspected houses may be searched.

"SWEEPS" IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.—Viscount Palmerston has consented to allow the usual "sweeps" in the houses of licensed victuallers to take place this year, provided that they be not attempted in future.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Last week some burglars picked the lock of the shop door at Mr. Ready's fish warehouse, adjoining the London Tavern, and, cutting a large hole in the wall at the back thereof, effected an entrance into the passage by the private door of Alderman Carter's premises. The thieves were thus brought into contact with the iron door in the rear of Mr. Carter's shop; they tried to force in various ways, as evinced by the numerous marks, and attempted to wrench from the door a very stout and strong padlock, but which resisted all their efforts, although broken in several places.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The Catholic papers deny a statement which has been made in some of the daily journals, that Cardinal Wiseman is expected to remain in Rome. It is said he will return to England about Christmas, when he will resume the active duties of his Archbishopric.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—We regret to hear of the severe illness of Major-General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart. There are, we are sorry to learn, but slight hopes entertained of his recovery—a fact which will be much regretted, especially in the colonies, where he has for a long time served. Extreme ill-health obliged Sir George Arthur to return from his last government of Bombay in 1846.

ANTI-SLAVERY AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting was held at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manchester, last week, to establish a local Anti-Slavery Union. Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, Mr. Geo. Thompson, the Rev. Mr. Ward, and other gentlemen, addressed a numerous, but not (probably owing to the inclemency of the weather) crowded meeting; and resolutions were adopted favourable to its objects—which contemplate the universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade.

IMPORTANT TO "EXCURSION" RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—In the Manchester County Court on Wednesday last, an action was brought by a Mr. Whalley against the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway, to recover the value of certain luggage lost by the plaintiff during his journey from Birmingham to Manchester in one of Marcus's excursion trains, in the month of October in last year. The purchase of an "excursion ticket" by the plaintiff, and the loss of his luggage while upon his journey over the London and North-Western Railway, was satisfactorily proved; but Mr. Etty, solicitor, of Liverpool, disputed the Company's liability; and in support of his view of the case, produced a printed bill, announcing the terms upon which Mr. Marcus undertook to convey passengers from place to place. The learned judge, after perusing the bill, held that the Railway Company were not liable for property lost on their line belonging to passengers by excursion trains; and a verdict accordingly passed for the defendants.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.—There has been published a classified list of all the railway companies that, up to eight o'clock on Wednesday night—the period limited for that purpose by the standing orders of the Houses of Lords and Commons—deposited their plans and sections with the proper officers of the Railway Commission, at the Board of Trade and at the Private Bill Office; up to which period there were plans and sections deposited for railways, 135; miscellaneous (docks, bridges, harbours, water and gas, and improvement bills), 98; total, 233. Last session there was a total of 249 bills; so that the bills for the ensuing session will be 16 below those of its predecessor.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.
 MONDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792.
 TUESDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
 WEDNESDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
 THURSDAY, 8.—Con. B. V. Mary. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.
 FRIDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732. Gay died, 1732.
 SATURDAY, 10.—Grouse Shooting ends. Charles XII. killed, 1718.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 10	4 35	5 5	5 30	6 5	6 30	7 20
7 55	8 30	9 10	9 40	10 15	10 45	11 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.—The duty for a carriage during the twelve months, from April 1852 to 1853, will be according to the former scale. The duty as altered will not commence until from and after April 5, 1854, in England; and May 24, 1854, in Scotland. See the Statute 16 and 17 Vic., c. 90, s. 1.

A. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—There does seem to be something peculiar about knighthood, and that throughout all Christendom its rank and precedence remain the same, while other titles and dignities are confined to the country of their creation. According to II. "Coke's Institute," p. 667, though a foreign nobleman is merely to have the addition of esquire, a knight is to be named as such in all English law proceedings. Still it is very doubtful whether precedence is really claimable by a foreign knight in this country: certainly, without Royal permission, he never bears our title of "Sir."

IGNARUS.—If the arms, crest, and motto you bear, belong legally to you you are perfectly justified in bearing them, although they may be identical with the bearings of some nobleman.

WILLIAM.—The subject is one for the opinion and guidance of a solicitor. *Επερωτω*.—The use of a crest on a letter-seal comes within the tax on armorial bearings. Whether or not "a deer's head" be an armorial bearing as a crest, depends on its bona fide appearance; the absence of the heraldic wreath is in favour of its not being armorial.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

ALTHOUGH we have no positive intelligence of fresh acts of hostility between the Russian and Turkish armies, there is every reason to apprehend the existence of a determination on both sides to pursue the war with ardour. The latest telegraphic despatch from the Danube, dated the 26th ultimo, informs us that the Russians have commenced the construction of a bridge across the river at Giurgevo; which would indicate an intention to retaliate upon the Turks for their previous successful advances, by attacking Rustchuk—the very centre of the Turkish frontier, and the key to the head-quarters at Schumla. The practicability of carrying this projected movement into effect will depend very much upon the weather; but the very indication of it, after what has already passed, must, we consider, be taken as a formal announcement on the part of the Czar, that he has no intention, at present, of retiring from the contest which he has so long, and we believe so advisedly, provoked. Indeed, we do not see how, with any regard to his character, both at home and abroad, to say nothing of his personal feeling, the proud Autocrat of the North, could show signs of retiring from the position he has taken up, at the first reverse. The defeats he has already suffered, both in Europe and in Asia, have been just serious enough to add to his previous exasperation, and to harden his heart against the peaceful admonitions of his neighbours. The first "hazard of the die" has been against him; but he will risk another, and another stake, before he will put up with his loss, and confess himself beaten. To a war begun without the shadow of an honest or justifiable pretence, there can be no honourable nor safe conclusion but success.

With these convictions on our mind, as to the practical import of the actual position of affairs in the East, we adhere to the opinion expressed last week, that it is a mere self-delusion and waste of time to persevere with diplomatic negotiations, in the hope of bringing the contending parties to a reconciliation. If the united wisdom of Europe, during protracted labours, could not effect this whilst the parties were yet at peace, how less is now the chance of success, when they are flushed and excited with the heat of a first encounter? That the social interests of Europe demand that this unnecessary and wicked war should be put a stop to, and the misunderstandings which led to it adjusted, there can be no question; nor can be questioned the right of Europe so to interpose, for the defence of her own peace, and the large interests which peace has in its keeping. Unfortunately, however, whilst the two powerful nations of the West—whose interests are more deeply involved in the result than all the rest of Europe put together—are well agreed upon the rights and requirements of the case, most of the other states of Europe are in that anomalous position, with reference to one of the contending parties, or amongst themselves, as almost to incapacitate them to adopt an independent and authoritative line of policy in the matter. The position of Austria—with regard to Russia on the one hand, and to her own subjects on the other—is at once so humiliating and precarious, that all she has to do is to consider her individual safety, and to purchase it by adherence to the stronger side; and as for Prussia, her predilections, notwithstanding the pacific declarations of the King at the recent opening of the Chambers, are pretty well known to be on the side of Russia. There is already a strong suspicion existing in many minds that the "friendly offices" of these two Powers have in past negotiations been used mainly with a view of complicating and protracting matters—delay being from the first an object of importance to Russia. Certainly all the blundering, to which the present state of active hostilities is immediately due, originated in Vienna, after the negotiations were removed from their legitimate seat, Constantinople; and if we call Austria and Prussia again to our counsels, they may succeed in committing us to more blunders, and will certainly manage to impede our progress as long as delay and uncertainty may suit the views of Russia. But, even apart from these considerations, the case itself is not, in its present phase, one for negotiation, but for action; and, supposing a conference of the Great Powers to be held at Paris or London to discuss the merits and eventualities of that Russo-Turkish quarrel—which they would be at perfect liberty to do—we do not see upon what precedent, or under what rational pretence, they could invite the contending parties to send representatives to assist at the proceedings. If they did, we are very certain that

the reply of one, at least, of them would be a refusal, accompanied, perhaps, with a curt suggestion about people minding their own business.

On the other hand, if England and France are of accord in the matter, their course is clear and irresistible. Let them sign a treaty of defensive alliance with the Porte with a view to the recovery of its legitimate position; let them declare to Russia that her wrong can no longer be endured; let them follow up their word manifestations with a little show of material strength, and the whole question will be settled. Russia will recall her savage hordes to their benighted homes; and, for the first time since her admission into the family of European nations, will learn to respect the laws which regulate civilised communities. By this first rebuke, the *prestige* and the terror of her name will doubtless suffer diminution; her overweening pride will be humbled, and her propensity for insolent interference in the most distant concerns of European polity effectually subdued. It is to be hoped that the lesson so taught may be useful to her; and that, turning her regards homewards, she may employ her new-found leisure in improving the condition of her wretched subjects, and her natural resources of wealth, now so shamefully neglected and abused.

But we anticipate a little. Returning to the proposal for a joint alliance of England and France for the defence of the Porte: the specific terms upon which this assistance should be given will go mainly to the objects to be attained by the combined operation, and the conditions upon which a peace should be eventually agreed to. The principal object would be to secure the independence of the Empire of the Porte, by a guarantee against future aggression from its unscrupulous neighbour; details depending upon circumstances. It will be absolutely necessary, also, to place under new guarantees the lives, the liberty, and the property of the unfortunate inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia; who surely cannot be left any longer to the tender mercies of Russian "protection."

THE EMPEROR of the French, who has studied the principles of Free-trade, not only in the pages of Adam Smith, and in the speeches of Mr. Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Cobden; but in the works of Say, Chevalier, and Bastiat, has made a Free-trade movement. He has introduced the narrow end of the wedge, and sooner or later the thick block of French Protection will yield and split. The reduction of the duties on *fonte-brute* (pig-iron) and on coal, though by no means extensive, or calculated to give much impetus to the trade between Great Britain and France, is a measure of great importance, and will be hailed in England as a proof that right commercial principles, so long misunderstood and derided in France, have at length found friends in high places. It is difficult to ascertain with what degree of favour or disfavour the measure has really been received by the French people. Opinion is not free to express itself. The Opposition journals dare not criticise, except in the gentlest terms, any measure which emanates from the Government; and those journals which uphold in all things the policy of the Emperor are but too apt to give vent to undue enthusiasm, in small things as well as in great, to enable any correct estimate of their real opinions to be formed from the published sentiments of their venal and place-hunting writers. It would seem, however, that Free-trade is a subject on which the French journals, as a body, do not much care to discourse. The bulk of the French people, with the sole exception of the grape-growers of the great wine districts of Bordeaux, Champagne, and Burgundy, are densely Protectionist. The most hopeless squire in Lincolnshire and Essex, in the days of the Derby-Disraelite Administration, had more correct notions of the true principles which should regulate the commercial intercourse of nations than the manufacturers of France, and the educated classes in general. Protection, among our neighbours, is not so much an agricultural as an industrial question. There are no great Lords and country gentlemen, no extensive farmers, to imagine that dear bread is essential to the happiness and security of the nation; but an influential class of manufacturers, who dread the competition of English goods as fraught with utter ruin to their interests. Still, the monopoly enjoyed by the iron-masters has become so injurious as to cause many manufacturers of other articles of necessity to inquire whether the system which has enhanced so greatly the price of machinery, of tools, of ships, and of implements of husbandry, could be said to work well for the general interests of the nation. Upwards of twelve years ago, an official report was submitted to the Government of Louis Philippe, in which the injury inflicted by the high tariff upon ship-builders and ship-owners, as well as upon agriculturists, was especially insisted upon. But nothing was done to remedy the evil; and the French iron-masters continued to demand and to receive enormous prices for their iron—thereby diminishing the amount of their own business—and inflicting mischief upon other branches of trade, without any real benefit to themselves. The Emperor, wiser in this respect than Louis Philippe, and infinitely more powerful, has read the iron-masters, as well as the coal-owners, a lesson. He has warned them that Free-trade, so successful in England, cannot be confined to that country; and that France must look alert, if she will not allow all the advantages of right principles of commercial economy to be reaped by one nation. The Emperor has made a wise beginning. Iron and coal were the most vulnerable articles to attack, and it is to be hoped that the advantages which will result from the present relaxation of the Tariff, will become so evident to the people, as to induce the Emperor to make another movement in the same direction, whenever time and opportunity shall again serve him.

THE DUKE AND THE SAILORS' HOME.—A pleasant fact is recorded in the northern papers:—The Duke of Northumberland is about to make a princely donation to the seamen visiting the Tyne. Notwithstanding 25,000 vessels enter that port during a year, no "Home" has been provided for their crews. The Duke, however, is about to present to the port a handsome Sailors' Home at North Shields, the cost of which will be £4000. The land, also given by his Grace, is worth £1000 more. The building will have accommodation for above 100 seamen, and will be furnished with a library, savings bank, baths and washhouses, nautical school, &c. All that the Duke requested of the shipowners of the port, before commencing with the building, was, that they should raise £2000 for its endowment. £1600 have been subscribed, and the other £400 have just been guaranteed by several gentlemen belonging to Shields. His Grace has also promised to erect and endow a chapel for the use of sailors.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left Windsor Castle on Saturday last, for Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the illustrious party arrived at two o'clock. The Duke of Brabant was summoned to Brussels by a telegraphic message almost immediately after his arrival at Osborne. His Royal Highness re-crossed to Gosport the same night in the *Fairy*, and travelled to Dover by the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways. On Sunday morning his Royal Highness embarked in a Belgian mail-boat for Ostend, en route for Brussels; whence the Duke returned to Osborne on Tuesday.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne, by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice.

The Queen and the Royal family have taken their accustomed driving and walking exercise daily during the week.

Lord de Tabley, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel Wyde, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, left Southampton on Monday afternoon for Lisbon, with letters of condolence from her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the King Regent of Portugal, on the occasion of the death of the late Queen.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, arrived in town by the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday morning, from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, in the afternoon, and afterwards returned to Frogmore.

The Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, accompanied by his two youthful sons, has left town for Vienna, to attend the obsequies of his deceased princess.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox have arrived in Portland-place, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, en route from Gordon Castle, N.B. The Duke has been suffering severely from gout, but is now convalescent. His Grace will not leave town for Goodwood until after the Smithfield Club Cattle-show.

We regret to learn that the Earl of Kinnoul is still suffering from indisposition, at Brighton. His Lordship is better than he has been, but he is still unable to leave his room. The Countess of Kinnoul has also been indisposed for some weeks past. Her Ladyship is happily recovering.

Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn arrived in London on Thursday, from Ireland.

Lord Milford has arrived in town from Picton Castle, South Wales.

CITY OF LONDON COMMISSION.—The Royal Commissioners continue their sittings—generally on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Tuesday, the first witness called was Captain Bullock, R.N., who was examined relative to survey of the rivers Thames and Medway.—Mr. Whistler, wine-importer, of Sise-lane, was next examined; he was followed by Mr. T. Rogers, a solicitor of thirty years' practice in the City; and then Mr. Hickson, author of various articles in the *Westminster Review* (which have since been republished as pamphlets), was called. Mr. H.'s evidence is very long, going thoroughly into the statistics of the patronage, revenues, taxation, local rates, trusts, &c., under the control of the Corporation. On Wednesday, Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, was the principal witness. A deputation from Marylebone was examined; and it was followed by Mr. Offer, a shipping insurance broker; Mr. M'Namara, and Mr. Rose, election agents; and Mr. Grey, of Stepney-green. The Commission adjourned to Friday.

LUMLEY AND GYE.—Mdlle. Wagner's quarrel with Mr. Lumley is becoming an affair of diplomacy. The commission now at Berlin wish to obtain the evidence of Miss Wagner as to whether she signed a certain document; but the Prussian judge, whose services were only called in for the purpose of administering the oath to the lady, insists upon preventing this, and having the control of the examination. It is said that, if a commission is issued to the Royal Court of Berlin to take examination, the presence of the judge can be dispensed with; and, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Sir F. Thesiger obtained a rule to show cause why such a commission should not issue.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Sunday last the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., preached a sermon in the parish church at Hampton, on behalf of the Royal Humane Society; and, after making a most eloquent appeal to the congregation, and pointing out the humane and useful objects of the institution, a collection was made in aid of its funds. On these occasions the society have the opportunity of distributing extensively their printed methods of treatment, recommended to be adopted in all cases of suspended animation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FINANCE.—The Colonial Estimates presented to the Legislative Council exhibit for 1854 a serious probable decrease of revenue and increase of expenditure. The revenue is estimated at £228,311 15s.; and the expenditure at £275,091 9s. 6d.; difference against the revenue, £46,779 14s. 6d.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Robert Barclay, Esq., banker, Lombard-street, has been proved in Doctors' Commons: the personality sworn upon £300,000. Mr. Barclay has left a legacy of £100 each to eight charitable institutions—viz., Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, Suffolk County Hospital, London Hospital, Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan, Wanstead; Friends' School, at Ackworth, and at Croydon; and to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Dent, who died possessed of £45,000, has left £1500 to charities; amongst others to St. Ann's Society School, and the Hospital for Consumption.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, NOV. 1853.—On the 6th December a major money-order office will be opened at Farnborough Station, Hants. Minor money-order offices will be opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named:—Hollytroys, Lancashire, Dec. 9; Padham, Lancashire, Dec. 6; Penistone, Yorkshire, Dec. 1; Dunmanway, Cork, Dec. 1.

FINE ARTS IN CHANCERY.—Last week "Turner's paintings" were before the Vice-Chancellor. The pictures bequeathed by Turner, to form a "Turner's Gallery," were left, by will, under the care of Mr. Danby, at his house in Queen Anne-street. Mr. Hardwicke, Sir E. Eastlake, and Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, reported to the Vice-Chancellor's Court that this is not a place of safe custody, although the damage sustained was anterior to the death of Mr. Turner. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley said that he had himself inspected the pictures, and that he agreed that the damage was not of recent date; and might, probably, have been occasioned by some experiments of Mr. Turner, in varnishing. He thought the matter had better be considered by counsel; and this was agreed to by both parties.

THE BOYS' DUEL.—Two boys, named Dubignon and Malès—one of them fourteen years of age, and the other only eleven—were tried last week by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on a charge of stealing a brace of pistols from a stall on the quay. It was shown by the evidence and the confession of the prisoners that they had quarrelled at marbles, and had resolved—in imitation of older, but not wiser persons—to fight a duel. Being without arms, however, they could only obtain them by theft. Provided with pistols, they obtained by similar means a small quantity of powder, and a little lead, which they cast into balls; but they were arrested at the moment when they were about to resort to the ordeal of honour. Malès, when asked by the President why he stole the pistols, replied, "Because I have a big brother, who is a corporal in the line, and who has always said to me, 'Moutard, you must never allow yourself to be insulted, but fight like a trooper; when you are insulted, fight like a man, and do not be afraid.' The mother of the younger boy, Dubignon, having promised that, if he was discharged, she would take greater care of him, the Court complied with her wish; but Malès was sentenced to be sent for three years to a house of correction.—*Galignani*.

PEERAGE PATENTS.—On Tuesday a parliamentary return, obtained by Mr. Hume, was printed, of the persons to whom, and for what services, the sum of £420, charged in the civil contingencies for 1852, was paid, and the names of the several persons receiving the same, for the patent creating General Lord Fitzroy Somerset a Baron of the United Kingdom. The Crown-office charges amounted to £390 15s. 4d., and the authority for the same is stated "ancient usage." Of that sum £150 2s. went to the Stamp-office; £104 6s. 10d. to the Royal Household. Some of the items are curious. The payment to the Lord Chancellor, Great Seal fee, is £2 6s. 8d.; the Clerk of the Hanaper has £24 13s. 4d.; the deputy £1 1s.; the Lord Chancellor's purse-bearer has £5 5s.; the porter to the Great Seal, £1 1s.; gentlemen to ditto, £6; sealer, £1 2s. 6d.; deputy ditto, 10s. 6d.; Chaff-wax, £1 2s. 6d.; deputy ditto, 10s. 6d.; principal Usher of Scotland, £6 13s. 6d.; Scotch Herald, £16; English ditto, £36; Earl Marshal, £5; Garter-King-at-Arms, £20; and the gold-embazoned skin and boxes to hold the patent and seal cost £9. The Patent Office charges amounted to £29 18s. 6d. By the Attorney-General, £20, for approving, settling, and signing the Queen's warrant for her Majesty's signature, according to "ancient usage." By the Clerk of the Patents, to the Attorney-General, £7 7s. 6d., by "ancient usage," and £1 10s. stamp duty on warrant. By the engrossing clerk, £1 1s. for engrossing the warrant, and for parchment. In this manner £420 was expended in the creation of a Baron of the United Kingdom.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the *Daily News* for a copy of the accompanying Plan of the field of Oltenitza, which has been forwarded to London by the Special Correspondent of that Journal, now at the seat of war on the Danube. We are not permitted to indicate the high military authority from whom the plan has been obtained, but our readers may depend upon its perfect authenticity and reliability; and, by comparing it with the despatch of Omer Pacha, they may form an accurate conception of the relative position and movements of the two armies during this sanguinary and obstinately-contested engagement. We subjoin a copy of Omer Pacha's official despatch to the Turkish Government, narrating the events of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ult. at Oltenitza, which appeared exclusively in the *Daily News* of Wednesday last:—

The possession of the island situate in front of Turtukai having been considered indispensable, I had effected the passage of the troops; and, in the space of the night of the 1st, managed to raise tolerably strong fortifications. On the following day, the 2nd, two battalions of infantry, three pieces of cannon, and 100 of the mounted police, were conveyed in large boats to the locality, with ammunition, provisions, and great-coats.

They had scarcely landed, when, from the batteries of Turtukai, we opened a fire on the lazaretto situate on the left bank. After the first discharge, the Russians quitted this position, and the Imperial troops took possession of the building, which is of solid construction, with vaulted chambers. Without loss of time, 400 workmen, under the direction of staff officers, commenced raising fortifications, and for which purpose two thousand gabions had been already prepared. On the 3rd, again, other troops were sent to fortify the *tête du pont*.

As soon as the Imperial troops had landed on the left bank of the river, the Russians quartered in a large village at about an hour's distance, turned round, and began to retreat. A body of cavalry was despatched to reconnoitre, and having encountered at Oltenitza an outpost of Cossack cavalry, they killed five, and rejoined our lines with a loss of three men. We found at Touzia, on the left bank, a great number of boats, which were sent to Turtukai.

The number of boats at our disposal having facilitated the construction of the bridge, we were enabled, without delay, to place in the fortifications twelve large guns, which were brought from Schumla.

On the 3rd, at four p.m., three battalions of Russian infantry, with eight cannons, a regiment of cavalry, and party of Cossacks, entered the village of Oltenitza. Our troops, posted within the works constructed on the left bank, waited them *de pied ferme*. This same night I caused to be constructed a bridge at the conflux of the Argish and Danube, and flanked it with redoubts.

Yesterday (Nov. 4), at 6 a.m., we began to perceive the movement of the Russian forces. As soon as their march was well defined, I caused to be embarked and conveyed to the lazaretto a reinforcement of one battalion. The evening before I had placed on an even ground a battery of guns calculated to face *en hant* any attack which might be made. The Russian forces amounted to twenty battalions, three regiments of cavalry, one of Cossacks, sixteen mounted batteries, and sixteen on foot. They formed in order of battle, with fourteen pieces of cannon in the rear of twelve battalions, and the regiment of Cossacks in lines beyond the reach of our guns, and fronting the centre of our works. They advanced, supported by the fire of their artillery, and at the same time, two battalions, with two cannons, came on threatening our left flank. Having commenced the assault, another stronger division—consisting of six battalions with four cannons, having in the rear three regiments of cavalry supporting and outstripping their left flank—took its position and formed in two lines, with artillery, horse and foot, into *échelons*, attacking our right flank.

After an exchange of some cannon shots, the centre gave the assault, whereon they charged both our wings. The centre attacked three different times, and each with a fresh battalion—twice on the left, and once on the right.

A well directed fire from our fortress at Turtukai soon dispersed their right column—and the centre gradually fell back after having suffered severely and half its numbers *hors de combat*. The battery of the island, also mounted with powerful guns, *menzil top*, and commanded by Khalid Pacha, did admirable execution on the enemy's right wing. The Russians advanced with coolness and resolution almost to the brink of the trench, and on this account their loss was considerable, amounting to a thousand men killed and double the number wounded.

The engagement lasted four hours, from noon till four p.m., and during this interval the waggons never ceased to carry off their dead, and twenty were observed heavily laden even after the conflict. With a view of facilitating this duty, as long as it lasted, we abstained from molesting the enemy and from firing a single shot, but found, nevertheless, 800 bodies on the field. A private carriage, moreover, was remarked, and from the

pains taken in the search we conjecture it must have been destined to receive the body of a general officer.

At five p.m. a total confusion ensued in the Russian ranks; their lines were completely broken, and their retreat precipitate. An hour later some few rallied in the neighbouring villages, but the remainder fled in disorder. Some of our men pushed forward in pursuit of them beyond the lines, but were summoned back by trumpet to their own quarters.

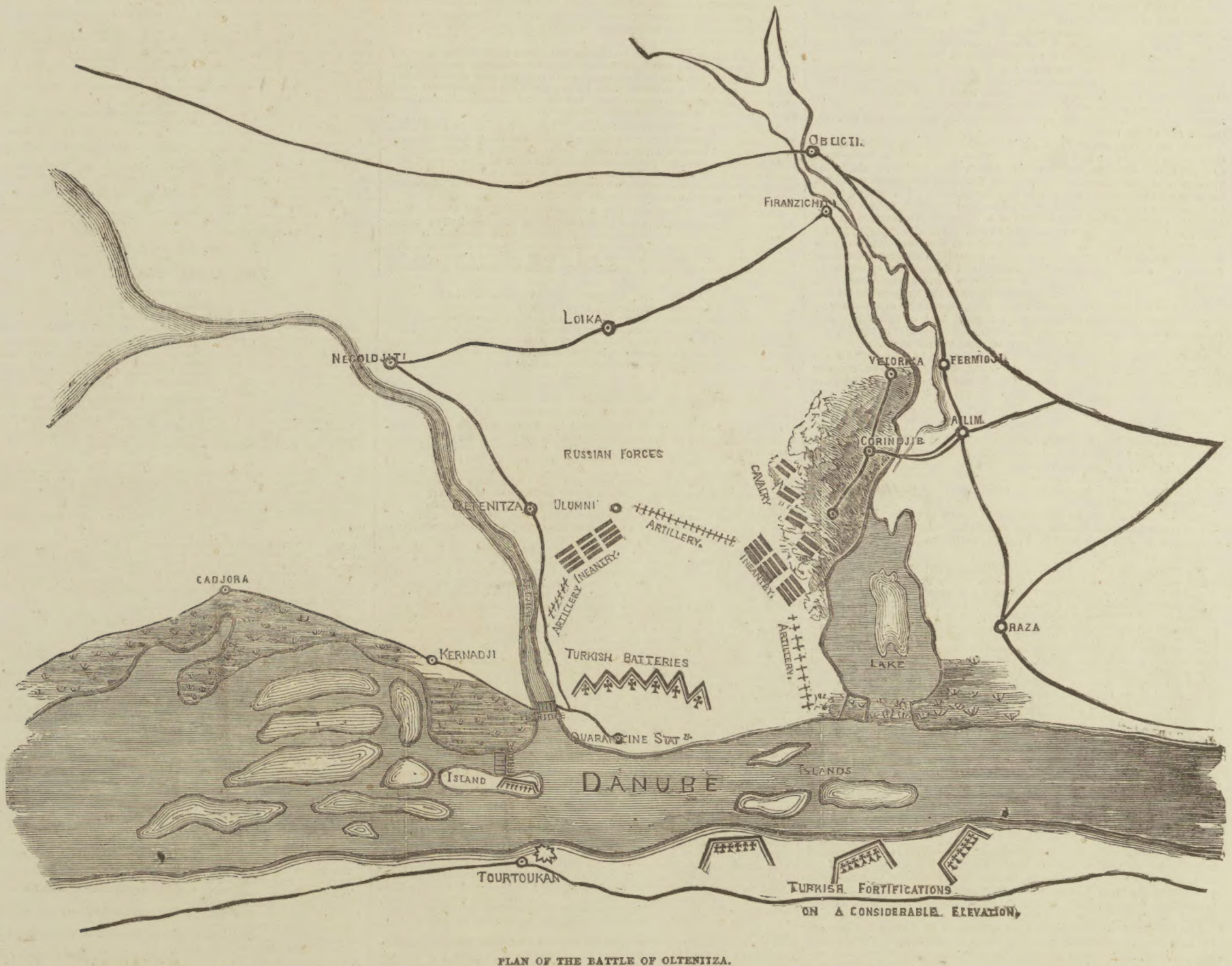
Our loss amounted to 106 men. We found on the field of battle 500 muskets, *sacs*, cartridge-boxes, equipments, &c.

OMER.

It will be seen by Omer Pacha's despatch that a carriage was sent, and careful search made amongst the dead at Oltenitza for a body supposed to be that of some person of distinction. It is stated that the slain soldier was the son of General Gortschakoff.

General Prim, Lord Worsley, Captains Bathurst and Herbert Wilson, and Lieut. Buckley, were with Omer Pacha in the battle of Oltenitza. The Turkish troops were much flattered by the praises of the foreign officers, Spanish and English, who were at the head-quarters of Omer Pacha. The infantry is described as having exhibited all the steadiness as well as bravery of European veterans, and the rapidity and justness of aim of the artillery were much admired. The Turkish artillery, which has been principally trained by Prussian officers, and especially by Lieutenant-Colonel Von Kuczkowski, is admitted to be the best portion of the army. The Emperor Nicholas said last year to General Wrangel, when he took leave of the Czar on his way to Constantinople, "Look well at the Turkish artillery. It is one of the best in Europe. We have to thank you Prussians for that; and it will take strong teeth to crack that nut." It appears that in four hours the fort of Turtukai threw 1500 balls.

The Sultan, on receiving the report of the victory gained by Omer Pacha at Oltenitza, addressed an autograph letter to that officer, congratulating and thanking him, and requesting him to accept, as a mark of distinction, his favourite horse. The Sultan ordered that the horse should be gorgeously equestrated, and sent without delay to the head-quarters of Omer. Arab Aga (who is said to have killed a Muscovite General at Oltenitza) was named on the field Major of Artillery; the Minister of War granted him the rank of Commandant; and, lastly, the Sultan named him Lieutenant-Colonel.



POSTSCRIPT.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An authentic despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday evening, says:—"On the 21st, at night, the Turks forced the Russians to quit the island opposite Giurgevo. Two attempts were made by the Russians to retake the island, but were repulsed. In the second attempt, the Russian soldiers had to be forced into the fire. Between seven and eight in the morning of the 24th inst. the Russians retook the island. During the night of the 25th the Turks made another night attack, but were repulsed. The passage of the river at this point, on the part of the Russians, is out of the question. The pontoons have all been sent to Hirsova, to connect the numerous islands with the right bank of the river." (A View and description of Hirsova will be found in page 468.)

A despatch, dated Bucharest, 27th Nov., says:—"On the night between the 25th and 26th the Turks made eight unsuccessful attempts to get possession of a Wallachian island near Giurgevo. They were repulsed by the Russian batteries.

Numerous skirmishes have taken place along the Danube between the Turks and Russians. The Ottoman troops still pursued the system adopted by Omer Pacha of attacking detached corps of Russians with superior forces—a system which had hitherto proved so successful.

The Turks have obtained further advantages in Asia. They not only defend successfully Fort St. Nicholas, but have captured the fortresses of Usurgheti and Souchoum-Kaleh. It is added that the Georgian people are favourable to the Turks. The Turks have formed two new regiments of marine artillery, to be employed on the coast of Asia between Sinope and Trebizond.

On the 14th ult. the city of Belgrade was on the point of being bombarded by the Turkish garrison of the fortress. The difference was caused by the presence in Belgrade of the Russian Consul. The calamity was averted by the intervention of the Austrian Consul-General.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Baron Bruck, the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, and Redschid Pacha, on account of Serbia, which has led to the recall of the former Minister.

General Schlick, who commanded the cavalry at the camp of Olmütz, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian corps assembled in Transylvania. He will establish his head-quarters at Klausenburg.

General Magnan has been retained at Constantinople by General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

Private letters from Warsaw state that the Russians are making preparations on the most extensive scale for the spring campaign.

A letter from Orsova, from the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, dated Nov. 21, says:—

General Fischback, at Krajova, has been receiving reinforcements from Bucharest; and his force, which when the Turks landed at Kalafat was only 6000 men, is now between 12,000 and 13,000 men. His troops have been so badly received by the Wallachians, that he has been compelled to issue first one proclamation, and then another; appealing to the religious feelings of the natives, and also holding strong language to the oppositionists. There are no pecuniary requisitions; but, as the Russians pay according to the scale of last June, before the immense rise of prices that has taken place within the last two months, this circumstance is a standing ground of dissatisfaction.

There are everywhere masses of grain awaiting the events of war; in Braila alone, and the neighbourhood, there are above 800,000 quarters in store.

The discipline of both Russians and Turks is remarkably good. Both

Sami Pacha, of Widdin, and General Fischback vie with each other in menacing with punishment their troops that commit excesses.

By accounts from Widdin, the Turks are working night and day at the fortifications of Kalafat.

A fleet of seven steamers and 33 tugs, belonging to the Danube Company, is at Turnu Severin, between Orsova and Widdin, in complete inactivity.

The wives and families of almost all the wealthier classes in Wallachia are now in Hungary and Transylvania; and, from intelligent persons, I can give you a reliable account of the condition of the country. The peasantry are in the lowest state of poverty, ignorance, and barbarism, although the land is not one-quarter cultivated. The large estates of the Boyards are very often in the hands of a middleman, who squeezes what he can get out of the very indolent peasantry. The Boyards are very fond of dress and equipages; and in language, manners, and modes of luxury, copy the French; and from what they see in Bessarabia are excessively afraid of annexation to Russia, in which case the screw would be placed on the landed proprietor, and the aristocracy would be reduced from power and opulence to utter insignificance. Of any active resistance on the part of the Wallachians to the Russian invasion there is no question whatever. Whatever they may have been in the middle ages they are now the most unwelcome people in Europe.

Baron Offenberg, Adjutant of General Gortschakoff, has arrived here from Bucharest, en route for Vienna.

The miserable and neglected condition of the Russian troops in Wallachia has already been described. It would appear from a letter written by a medical man in the Turkish camp, that the Turkish troops suffer almost as much from want of proper food, clothing, and medical attendance. In addition to cholera, intermittent fever, and dysentery, the Turkish camp is visited by new plagues in the shape of typhus, ugly wounds, hunger, and cold. The writer of the letter saw the troops, half of which were badly dressed, badly disciplined, and badly fed.

Asiatics and Egyptians, march to the Danube "almost without medical attendants. The Turks, strong in faith, reckoned on the clear skies, the mildness of the temperature, the promises of consignments of provisions and uniforms from Varna, and of physicians with medicine, surgical instruments, and bandages from Constantinople. Omer Pacha did everything that a general could possibly do; but his exertions to secure a footing in Wallachia and Moldavia were in vain. Rain, snow, wind, and storm conspired against him; and the loamy roads were soon in such a sad state that the transport of the necessities of life for large bodies of troops was found to be impossible, and the Turkish army had no choice but to retrace its steps. "The dearth of provisions begins to be very alarming, and the clothing of the men is miserable in the extreme. The skins of the newly-killed half-starved sheep are immediately cut up to make coverings for the naked feet of the soldiers." Even in Varna the usual fare of the men, and particularly of the Syrians and Egyptians, is pumpkins boiled in water; and in many of the stations, the troops "are actually suffering from hunger." The hospitals and temporary infirmaries are overfilled with a set of wretched, maimed, haggard creatures in want of everything, the necessary attendance not excepted, "the Orientals being of no use as nurses." The organisation of the medical department of the army has been badly cared for, as there is no "ambulance," as is the case in other European armies. Each of the battalions has forty European officers and volunteers, and one-sixth of the artillerymen are foreigners. It is probable that these men were always to be found wherever the danger was greatest, as they have suffered most severely from the lead and iron of the Russians. As the Orientals have a great aversion to operations half the wounded die. "Epidemics, wounds and the water of the Danube have already carried off more than 3000 men, and other 8000 are sick and missing." The Balkan army was estimated at 140,000 men, "but if it does not soon manage to get into Wallachia, many of the men cannot but die in the most miserable manner." "As all the means of transport to Schumla, and even to Varna, are interrupted, our hospitals will soon be in a desperate condition if it does not freeze. Our severely-ried, but patient troops are in extreme want of clothes, provisions, spirituous liquors, powder, lead, and medicaments. Fortunately, tobacco and coffee are still at hand."

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress left Fontainebleau on Wednesday, and are now at the Tuileries.

It is said that M. Brenier, Secretary-General of the department of Foreign Affairs, has left for Italy, and that he intends visiting Tuscany, Piedmont, Naples, and Rome. This journey is regarded as a diplomatic hint to Austria of her vulnerability in Italy.

The political differences between the King of Naples and France are settled. The Neapolitan Government has made an apology for its proceedings, and M. de Maupas has gone back from Rome to Naples.

At the Paris Bourse, on Wednesday, the Three per Cents opened at 74f. 15c., rose to 74f. 20c., fell subsequently to 74f., and closed at 74f. 10c. for the end of the month.

There were rumours in Paris, on Wednesday, of a projected conference, to be held either at Vienna, London, or Paris, for the settlement of the Turkish question, and to which Russia and Turkey would be invited to send plenipotentiaries to explain the final conditions on which those two Powers would consent to an arrangement. The fact of negotiations for a convention between France and England, with a view to establish the conditions and extent of a common intervention in the affairs of the East, is again stated as positive. It is also reported that a new Russian note has been addressed by Count Nesselrode to the diplomatic agents of the Czar in France and England. This note defines the cases which would produce an interruption of international relations, or a complete rupture between Russia and those Governments, and it is also said that it announces a new manifesto from the Emperor of Russia.

The accounts from the French departments are far from satisfactory. The dearth of provisions has caused a great deal of agitation; and several fires have taken place in the north, and especially in the department of the Ardennes, which are attributed to incendiarism.

The directors of the *Estafette*, *Echo Agricole*, and the *Bulletin des Halles et Marchés* were tried before the police-court of Paris on Tuesday for having published false news. They were acquitted. The false news complained of consisted of errors in the quotations of the price of corn.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 27th ult. state that a Royal order has invited the Senate to withdraw its project of law on railways, and to give the priority to that presented by the Government. This communication is to be examined by a committee. The Ministry have determined, should the conclusions of the committee be unfavourable, to close the Session immediately.

Marshal Narvaez left for Aranjuez and Loja on the 26th ult.

Private letters from Madrid speak of an affair which took place in the capital on the fête day of Ste. Eugénie, in which millinery and diplomacy are oddly mixed up:—

The Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador at Madrid, gave a ball, which was attended by all that is brilliant in the Spanish capital in the shape of nobility or diplomacy. Among the guests were the Duke of Alba, the brother-in-law of the Empress of the French; and Mr. Soule, the son of the newly-appointed Minister of the United States. In the course of the evening, Mr. Soule, jun., while walking through the ball-room, with Mrs. Perry, the wife of the United States Secretary of Legation, overheard the Duke of Alba (who has recently been in Paris, and is therefore a judge of ladies' dress), make some contemptuous remark on the style of dress adopted by the wife of the American Minister (mother of young Soule). It appears that the lady had adopted a costume which is not quite *à la mode de Madrid*, in so far that it covered her person up to the throat; whereas the most approved fashion among the Madrid damsels is to exhibit as many of the graces conferred upon them by nature as come within the bounds of decency. The remark of the Duke was, "There goes Mary of Burgundy." Mr. Soule, on hearing the contemptuous expression, left the lady with whom he was walking, and, going up to the Duke, informed him *qu'il étoit une canaille*, and accompanied this piece of information with a—push. Great excitement ensued, and Mr. Soule's father having interfered, took away the young man, who subsequently addressed a challenge to the Duke, which has not yet been accepted, the Duke having found it convenient to represent the whole affair as political.

ROMOURED INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

We have disastrous news from Portugal. A rising is said to have taken place at Oporto against the regency of the King-Consort. A letter from Badajoz, dated the 21st instant, states that the 13th regiment of infantry has risen in insurrection, in the direction of the Douro, and proclaimed Don Miguel; and that Miguelites of note had already brought many recruits to their ranks.

The King-Consort has always been unpopular in Portugal. It is not unlikely that the Portuguese Cortes may proclaim the young Prince (Don Pedro V.) of age; he is upwards of sixteen, has received an excellent education, and, above all, is Portuguese, which covers a multitude of sins in Portugal, the inhabitants of which are particularly averse to being governed by foreigners. The Miguelite insurrection would have had little chance of success had the young King attained his majority.

GAROTTING AT MANCHESTER.—On Saturday night, Mr. Holme, of Everton-road, Ardwick, was garrotted on Ardwick-green. He had shortly before passed five men in front of a public-house. When he reached a dead wall at the end of the green, and opposite the end of Union-street, one of the men passed him, then turned suddenly round, and dealt him a blow on the eye, which almost stunned him. At the same time his neck was grasped from behind, and his mouth covered with a hand, so that he could neither utter a cry nor free himself. The other men then surrounded him, and rifled his pockets, one taking a purse containing 18s., while another seized his watch. Mr. Holme was then thrown backwards on the pavement, and received two kicks on the side of the head. The men then made off.

THE CHOLERA.—PURE WATER.—Past millions of scattered population it moves innocuous. Through the unpolluted atmosphere of cleanly districts it migrates silently, without a blow. That which it can kindle into poison lies not there. To the foul damp breath of low-lying cities it comes like a spark to powder. Here is contained that which it can swiftly make destructive—soaked into soil stagnant in water, griming the pavement, tainting the air—the slow rottenness of unremoved decayed matter to which the first contact of this foreign ferment brings the occasion of changing into new and more deadly combinations. I would recommend that at least a daily filling of all cisternage take place, and expressly that Sunday form no exception to the advantages of this rule. If a choice of evils must be made, I trust it is no heathen's part to urge that the Christian Sabbath suffers more desecration in the filth and preventable unwholesomeness of many thousands of households, than in the honest industry of a dozen turncocks. I likewise submit that it would be highly advantageous to the labouring poor, most of whose domestic cleansing is reserved for the last day of the week, that on that day a second delivery of water should take place at some hour in the afternoon.—*City Medical Report.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WALTHAM ABBEY STEEPCHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Selling Hurdle-race.—Theodine, 1. Maria Monk, 2. Handicap Steeplechase.—Needwood, 1. The General, 2. Selling Steeplechase.—Tulip, 1. Sulky Tom, 2. The stakes for beaten horses did not fill.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY.

1000 to 15 agst Friday (4 rep.)	1000 to 15 agst Heapy (t)	1000 to 15 agst Defiance (t)
1000 to 15 — Little Harry (t)	1000 to 15 — Newminster (t)	1000 to 10 — King Peplu (t)
6 to 1 agst Autocrat (off)	33 to 1 agst Bolardo	
25 to 1 — Ruby (t)	40 to 1 — Hesse Cassel (t)	

TIMES ARE CHANGED.—For several years the exiles of Poland residing in Paris celebrated the Revolution of 1830. It was done privately, and without any countenance from the French Government. On the present occasion the ease is altogether changed, as the police have intimated to the Poles that they may meet as publicly as they please, and without any reserve as to the number present.

SOLDIERS AT BLACKBURN.—Lord Palmerston appears to have promptly complied with the desire of the Mayor and other authorities of Blackburn, to have a military force stationed there until the disputes between masters and operatives in the neighbourhood have terminated; and on Monday a company of the 34th Regiment, from Preston, entered the borough.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a Mr. J. Walden, a traveller, from Oxfordshire, accidentally slipped off an omnibus, and fell on his head, when he was picked up in a state of insensibility, and taken to Charing-cross Hospital: from the internal bleeding of the head, doubts are entertained of his recovery.

IN THE TOWN OF LEIGHTON BUZZARD, on Friday night, a burglary was committed with remarkable skill. An entrance into the house of Mr. Matthews, Jeweller, was effected through the first-floor window; two dogs were drugged, the shop was lit up, the cases sifted, and property to the value of £1000 carried off. It is supposed that the perpetrators of this remarkable depredation were three well-dressed men who arrived by the mail-train from London, supped at a tavern in the town, and pretending disappointment at finding no immediate conveyance, left at one o'clock. The police have since found some traces of the property.

DESERTING SAILORS.—The *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, of the 16th ult., publishes the convention stipulated between that country and Great Britain, for the extradition of sailors deserting from their respective navies.

ONE BUTTON WANTING.—In the late news from China a story is told of a rebel who, having killed an Imperialist soldier, dressed himself in his coat, to which he had added some buttons that were wanting, and went into the Imperialist camp to ask for some ammunition. But the wretch having sewn on one more button than the regulation allowance, was found out and decapitated instantly.

STRIKE BY A PROFESSOR.—The Professor of Scots Law (Mr. Machonochie) insisted that his students should, like those of other classes in the college, have a class library, useful in every department of a collegiate education, but particularly so in that of law. The learned professor refused to commence his course till it should be determined. The senate, at a recent meeting, so far yielded to the pressure as to vote a sum sufficient to form the nucleus of a law library.

STANFIELD ESTATE.—In the Exchequer Court, last week, Mrs. Jermy, the widow of Mr. Jermy (who was shot at Stanfield-hall by Rush), was declared entitled, as his widow, to dower out of the proceeds of timber, and out of the fines payable on renewal of customary freeholds. Mr. Prendergast said that the house had been unlet for two years, as "in consequence of the murder, no servants could be procured who would sleep in it."

FALLING HOUSES IN RUSSELL-COURT, DRURY-LANE.—The occupants of the houses numbered 15, 16, and 20, Russell-court, Drury-lane, having been greatly alarmed by the sudden sinking of the walls and timbers of their respective dwellings, immediately vacated them; and it was found that their condition was so highly dangerous that workmen are employed in shoring up the walls, and securing the several floors by means of jack-screws until the substructures are put into a state of stability.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing to the comparative tightness in the Money Market, and the continuous shipments of the precious metals to the Continent, Consols have been very inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. The withdrawal by the Emperor of Russia of the whole of his balances in the Bank of England, and in the Bank of France, has given rise to some misgivings as respects the future; hence, jobbers and dealers have operated with considerable caution. On the Stock Exchange dealers have offered 2½ to 3 per cent on Stock security, and 4 per cent on Foreign Bonds. Out of doors, first-class bills, of short date, have been discounted at 5½ per cent. Eastern affairs have, as a matter of course, engrossed most of the attention of the jobbers.

On Monday the Three per Cents were done at from 95½ to 95½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 94½ to 94½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96½ to 96½. Annuities of thirty years, 1859, were 1-16. South Sea Stock was 112½. Bank Stock, 219 to 217. Exchequer Bills were quoted at 5s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, 18. to 3s. prem. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Market for Consols was flat. In prices, however, very little change took place in the quotations; though, on the latter day, the Three per Cents closed at 94½, both for Money and the Account. On Thursday Consols were dull, and rather lower. The Three per Cents were 94½; the Three per Cents Reduced, 93½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 96. Exchequer Bills declined to 3s. and 6s. prem. India Bonds were par to 2s. prem.

Miscellaneous securities have been tolerably firm. Australasia Bank have sold at 85 to 84½; London Chartered of Australia, 15½; London Joint Stock, 26½; Provincial of Ireland, 49½; South Australia, 42; Union of Australia, 75½; Crystal Palace, 7½; Ditto, New, 4½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5½; Hungerford bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5½; Vauxhall, 22; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 127; Globe, 143½; Guardian, 60; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto, Life, 195½; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 186; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½. Berlin Waterworks have been done at 1½; East London, 130; Grand Junction, 73; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 112. St. Katherine's Dock, 93 to 94; Australasian Royal Mail Steam, 3½; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 100; Ditto, Six per Cent, 113; Ditto, 114½ to 115; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13½; General Steam Navigation, 26½ to 27½; Royal Mail Steam, 62½.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to £100,000 from New York, and £126,000 from Australia. The shipments have been about £600,000; chiefly to France and Russia.

A statement has been lately published in New York, which shows that, since the discovery of gold in California, no less a sum than £41,000,000, the produce of that country, has been deposited in the Mint of the United States. The yield of gold in Australia, to the latest dates, was about £32,000,000. Silver has been less in demand, this week, and the price has slightly declined. The last quotation for bar is 61½d. per ounce.

The Foreign House has ruled dull, and the quotations have been drooping. Equador Bonds have been 5½; Grenada Deferred, 7½; Mexican Three per Cents, 24½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 41 to 42; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91½ to 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½ to 45½; Ditto New Deferred, 21½ to 22½; Spanish Committee's Certificate, 5½ per cent; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½.

The demand for Railway Shares has fallen off, and the quotations have not been supported. However, the Account has passed off tolerably well. The amount of calls for the present month is £798,246. The total calls for the whole of the year are £11,122,025. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 8½; Caledonian, 54½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; East Anglian, 5½; Eastern Counties, 13; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63; Great Northern, 84½; Ditto, A Stock, 57½; Ditto, B Stock, 129; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 82½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 66½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Leeds Northern, 13½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 97½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 76½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23½; Midland, 62; Norfolk, 51; North British, 30; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 38½; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Devon, 16; South-Eastern, 60; South Wales, 34; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 63½; Ditto, Extension, 11½; York and North Midland, 47½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 145; Hull and Selby, 109; Northern and Eastern, 60½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 13½; Great Northern, 121; Ditto, Five per Cent, 109; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent, 140; Norfolk Extension Stock, 107; South-Eastern, 24½; Ditto, 4½ per Cent, 102½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96; York and North-Midland H and S Purchase, 9½.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 23½; Great Indian Peninsula, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares and Bonds, 8; Great Central of France, 8½; Luxembourg, 10½; Ditto, Railway, 6½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5; Madras, 11½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 34; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; West Flanders, 5.

In Mining Shares, very few transactions have been reported. On Thursday, Australian were done at 3 to 2½; Australian Freehold, ½ to ½; Ave Maria, ½ to ½; Imperial Brazilian, 5½; Copper Miners of England, 30; Mexican and South American, 7½; New Grenada, 1; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 5½; United Mexican, 3½; Weller, ½ to ½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 28.—Although the supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, and last week's quotations were barely supported. Foreign wheat, the show of which was rather extensive, moved off slowly, on former terms. Barley was very dull, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Malt gave way 1s. per quarter. Old oats were rather dearer; but new qualities were 6d. lower. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.—Nov. 30. The general demand was in a very inactive state, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 61s. to 75s.; ditto, white, 65s. to 82s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 74s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 35s.; distilling ditto, 33s. to 36s.; in malted ditto, 41s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 68s.; Chesham, 60s. to 70s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 37s. to 50s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 29s.; tick beans, new, 43s. to 45s.; ditto, old, 42s. to 43s.; grey peas, 41s. to 44s.; maple, 44s. to 47s.; white, 60s. to 64s.; boilers, 63s. to 66s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 57s. to 60s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 58s. to 63s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 33s. to 43s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Clover seed has commanded very full prices. In other articles, only a moderate business is doing.

Linned, English, sowing, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 54s.; hempseed, 33s. to 38s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.; Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 18s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linned cakes, English, £9 0s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter. Clover-seed, nominal.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 11d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9½d. to 10½d. for 4½ lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 71s. 4d.; barley, 41s. 9d.; oats, 26s. 0d.; rye, 43s. 7d.; beans, 40s. 11d.; peas, 54s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 71s. 4d.; barley, 41s. 5d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 43s. 1d.; beans, 40s. 4d.; peas, 53s. 11d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Advices from China state that the shipments, this season, have been 4,500,000 lbs. less than in 1852. Our market is firm, and prices are well supported. Common and congru have charged hands, at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 39,673,912 lb., against 38,984,103 ditto, in 1852.

Sugar.—The supplies brought forward, this week, have been very moderate, yet the demand has ruled inactive. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 38s. to 38s. 6d.; law to good, 33s. to 37s. 6d.; brown Demerara, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; mid. to fine brown Mauritius, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; fine grainy white Bengal, 40s. 6d. to 41s.; good to fine yellow, 35s. 6d. to 40s.; low Mauritius kind, 30s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly. Brown lump, 43s. 6d. to 41s.; and low to fine grocery, 44s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. The clearances to the 26th ult. were 6,028,718 cwt., against 5,737,758 ditto, in 1852.

Molasses.—Our market is less active, on former terms.

Coffee.—About 3000 bags good and native Ceylon have sold at 47s. per cwt. Plantation kinds are steady, at full prices. Foreign Coffee are dull.

Rice.—The demand is steady, and prices are supported. Madras, 13s. 3d. to 14s.; Bengal 14s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in great request, and somewhat dearer. Fine foreign parcels have advanced 5s. to 4s. per cwt. English are held for more money. The top price of Irish bacon is 61s. per cwt., at which very few sales have taken place. Most other kinds of provisions are steady, and quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—All kinds move off slowly, on easier terms. P.Y.C., on the spot, 56s.; all the year, 55s. 9d. to 56s.; and for the spring, 56s. 6d., per cwt. Town tallow, 55s. to 55s. 6d. per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—Our market is firm. Linned oil is worth 29s. 9d. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine are quoted at 57s. in puncheons, 56s. and rough, 14s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum has fallen off, and prices have a downward tendency. Proof Lecwads, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d.; and East India, 2s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, on lower terms. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, 8s. 5d. to 8s. 7½d.; 1850, ditto, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits command previous rates.

Coals.—Buddle's West Hartley, 23s.; Holywell, 24s.; Old Adair's, 20s. 6d.; Wylam, 23s.; Hough Hall, 28s.; Watney's Anthracite, 32s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £3 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 14s. to £2 2s. per load.

Hops.—The show of hops continues limited; yet the demand is in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. New Mid Kent pockets, £14 10s. to £20; New Weald of Kent, £11 10s. to £13 10s.; Super, £10 to £12 per cwt.

Wool.—English qualities are steady, at full prices; but foreign and colonial parcels command very little attention.

Potatoes.—The arrivals continue large, but in very middling condition. About an average business is doing, at from 60s. to 150s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of beasts having fallen off, the demand for that description of stock has ruled brisk, at an advance of 6d. per 5 lbs. Veal has sold steadily, at full quotations. In sheep and pigs very little has been doing.

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

Negative and Lendenhall.—The general demand has continued steady, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HENDERY.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

WAR OFFICE.—NOV. 25.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. F. Hodge to be Captain, vice Hon. C. Maude; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A. S. Lumley to be Lieutenant, vice Hodge. 2nd Dragoon Guards: Cornet G. Bushman to be Lieutenant, vice Howell. 4th Dragoon Guards: G.A. Muttibury to be Cornet; Cornet D. P. Webb to be Adjutant, vice Mullin. 2nd Dragoon: Ensign A. S. M. Bower to be Captain, vice Hodge; Ensign F. R. Hart to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; F. Peel to be Ensign, vice Hodge. 47th: First Lieut. J. Lucas to be Lieutenant, vice Roberts. 51st: Ensign W. Agg to be Lieutenant, vice Pinner. 56th: H. J. De Carteret to be Ensign, vice Browne. 61st: Captain R. Hunt to be Captain, vice Grant; Captain A. Grant to be Paymaster, vice Toole. 66th: Lieutenant and Adjutant R. B. F. Thelwall to be Captain, vice Barnard; Ensign F. S. Harries to be Lieutenant, vice Thelwall; E. J. Whitbread to be Ensign, vice Harries. Lieutenant T. G. Strange to be Adjutant, vice Thelwall. 80th: Ensign G. J. Wolsey to be Lieutenant, vice Montgomery. 87th: Lieutenant T. L. Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice Lucas. 95th: Captain J. O. Minnitt to be Captain, vice Seton. Royal Canadian Rifles: Capt. G. Seton to be Capt., vice Minnitt. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. D. Hanley, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Whitty.

BANKRUPTS.

C. TITTLE, Baldock, Hertfordshire, apothecary. J. COUPE, Preston, Lancashire, Joiner and builder. W. BOOTH, Commercial-road, Lambeth, ironmonger. J. JAMES, Oxford-street, and John-street, Oxford-street, trunk maker. W. OUTMAN, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, timber merchant, joiner, painter, and cooper. W. TOMLINSON, Manchester, publisher. J. PHILLIPS, Broad-batter, J. WRIGHT, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, licensed victualler. E. M'CREW, late of Whitecross-street, now of James-street, Featherstone-street, City-road, linen-draper.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, Nov. 29.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain H. Lempiere to be Captain, vice Warburton; First Lieutenant H. Heyman to be Second Captain, vice Lempiere; Second Lieutenant W. Carey to be First Lieutenant, vice Heyman.

Royal Engineers.—Second Lieut. J. M. C. Drake to be Second Lieutenant, with permanent rank.

BANKRUPTS.

T. ROLPH, Lee's-mews, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, builder. C. GEAL, East-road, Kennerly New-clothes grocer. J. HODGES and J. F. HODGES, New Bond-street, hosiery. D. BRADBURY, Derby, builder. H. READING, Birmingham, draper. M. ROBINSON, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen-draper. R. WALKER, Stalybridge, Lancashire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. FRAZER, of Ayr, merchant. J. BOYLE, Edinburgh, furniture-broker. F. BROWN, Laurence-law, Edinburgh, Wright. A. MURRAY, Thurso, merchant. C. STEWART, Dingwall, grocer. A. CALLANDER, Paisley, portlancer. W. FEIGUSON, Crieff, innkeeper. R. COCHRAN, Dundee, druggist.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS.—On the 26th ult., at the Rectory, Carlton Colville, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Andrews, of a son. BURDER.—On the 22nd ult., at Oakley Vicarage, near Bishop's Stortford, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Burder, of a daughter. GOAD.—At Singapore, on the 28th September, the wife of Captain J. W. Goad, Deputy Assistant, Commissary-General, and Superintendent H. M. Coal Depot, of a son. GROVE.—On the 26th ult., at Barnes, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Grove, of a son. KERR.—On the 23rd ult., at Brighton, the wife of Commander the Hon. Mark Kerr, R.N., of a daughter. MANNERS.—On the 28th ult., at Farnham-hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, the Lady Manners, of a daughter. SELWYN.—On the 25th ult., at Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, head master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—HILDER.—On the 26th ult., at Brussels, T. Barton, Esq., of Bexhill, Sussex, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Hilder, jun., Esq., of Robertsbridge, in the same county. COX—WELD.—On the 24th ult., at the Catholic Chapel, Chipping, by the Rev. J. Bateman, Richard Snead Cox, of Broxwood and Eaton Bishop, in the county of Hereford, and of Souldern, Oxon, to Maria Teresa, third daughter of George Weld, Esq., of Legram-hall, Lancashire. MOWBRAY—HALLWOOD.—On the 26th ult., at Montreal, A. C. Mowbray, Esq., of Hartwood, to Sarah Le Ferrier, daughter of the late W. Hallwood, Esq., of Harrington, Derbyshire. STEVENS—DRAKE.—On the 24th ult., at the parish church of Stoke-nev-Guildford, by the Rev. S. Paynter, Rector, the Rev. W. H. Stevens, Curate of the same parish, to Sarah Martha, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Drake, Rector of Intwood-wood-Keawick, Norfolk. WASEY—KINDERSLEY.—The Rev. J. S. Wasey, Vicar of Compton, Berks, to Harriet Jimima, daughter of E. C. Kindersley, Esq., of Harley-street.

DEATHS.

DE BUTTS.—Nov. 27, at Cambridge-square, Gen. Sir A. De But